The New-York Times.

VOL. VII......NO. 2137 NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Northern Light at This Port and the Europa off Cape Race.

Interesting Parliamentary Proceedings.

BRITISH REVERSES IN INDIA.

The Massacre of Christians at Djidda.

SAILING OF THE TELEGRAPH FLEET.

Decline in Cotton, Breadstuffs and Provisions—Consols 95 1-4@95 3-8.

The Vanderbilt steamship *Northern Light*, Captain TINKLEPAUGH, arrived last evening from Bremen, Havre, and Southampton, with 200 passengers, and freight to D. TORRANCE. She brings the same advices as the *Indian* at Quebec.

The *Northern Light* made the passage in 12 days and 4 hours, having had strong westerly gales to Cape Race.

July 12—Lat. 47° 57′, lon. 47° 53′, passed an iceberg [illegible] feet high.

July 13—9 A. M., passed in sight of Cape Race, but saw nothing of the News Yacht.

Same date—Cape Race bearing N. E., 20 miles distant—saw icebergs.

July 25—5 P. M., lat. 41° 21′, lon. 66° 36′, met a steamship showing English colors—supposed to be the *Indian Empire*.

The steamship *Vanderbilt* arrived at Southampton July 13, having made the passage from the Battery to the Mersey in 9 days 14½ hours, notwithstanding she had two days of strong easterly gales.

The steamship *Europa* arrived at Liverpool July 10. She made an excellent run, having arrived at the Bell Buoy at 2:45 P. M. On the 6th, 7th and 8th inst., with southwesterly and northwesterly winds, she ran 900 miles.

The steamer *Saxonia* arrived a few hours after the *Vanderbilt*, on 13th July.

GREAT BRITAIN.

HOUSE OF LORDS, July 12.—On the order of the day for considering the report of the reasons to be offered to the House of Commons for persisting in their Lordships' amendment to the Oaths Bill,

Lord GRANVILLE thought the policy of persisting in these reasons, after having passed Lord LUCAN's bill, permitting Jews to sit in Parliament, was very doubtful. Of the reasons themselves, three were neither strong nor conclusive, while the others were offensive to the House of Commons, or insulting to those who were now to be admitted to Parliament.

The Earl of DERBY defended the reasons as embodied in the report, but he would propose, however, to substitute another reason for the fourth in the report, and omit the sixth altogether.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE thought the course proposed the most singular that could be adopted. It was most inconsistent that the records of the House for the same day should contain a declaration that Jews were morally unfit to legislate for the country and a bill admitting them to seats in the Legislature.

Lord MALMESBURY was anxious that the views of the Government on this subject should not be mistaken; if there had been any concession, it had been made to a political necessity, not a moral conviction. A reply to the House of Commons was required—it had been drawn up by a majority of their lordships' House, and he thought it unusual in a minority to object to reasons so approved.

Earl of CARLISLE condemned the course of passing the bill, and the reasons against it, as inconsistent and discreditable.

Earl of HARDWICKE supported the reasons.

After a few remarks from the Duke of NEWCASTLE, the first, second and third reasons were agreed to. The House divided on the reason substituted for the fourth of the report, and the amendment was carried by a majority of 8. With this amendment, and the omission of the sixth reason, the report was agreed to.

The Earl of LUCAN moved the third reading of the Jews' bill. Lord DUNGANNON divided the House against the motion. Majority for the third reading, 21.

In the House of Commons, July 12, in reply to Mr LIDDELL, Mr. S. FITZGERALD said the only information the Government had received respecting the tragical occurrence at Djidda was from the telegram the truth of which they had no reason to doubt, and that immediately on receipt of the intelligence Lord MALMESBURY had forwarded instructions to our commanders on the spot to take every means in their power to bring the perpetrators to justice.

Mr. HUTT called attention to the Slave-trade which, he observed, was never in a state of greater activity than at the present moment, in spite of our armed cruisers. Under these circumstances he moved a resolution: "That it is expedient to discontinue the practice of authorizing Her Majesty's ships to visit and search vessels under foreign flags, with a view of suppressing the traffic in slaves."

Mr. CARDWELL observed, that this was not a motion to withdraw our African Squadron, but to pass a resolution, and so to fetter the hands of the Government—a proposition which the House was, he thought, not likely to adopt, and hoped it would not give its sanction to a retrograde policy, which would be prejudicial to the interests of humanity and derogatory to our honor.

Mr. FITZGERALD said he should ask the House to express a strong dissent from the resolution. As to the United States, he repeated what he had said on a former evening on the subject of the right of search, and read a dispatch which he had received that day containing very satisfactory assurances on the part of Gen. CASS, which showed, he said, that there was no prospect of any difficulties occurring between this country and the United States to prevent our perseverance in that just and humane policy which we had pursued for many years, and which he hoped the House would not relinquish.

Mr. M. GIBSON said he was glad that the practice of visiting American ships in the Cuban waters had been given up. He called upon Her Majesty's Government to repeal the Brazil act of 1845, which had been passed on the ground that Brazil had failed in fulfilling her treaty stipulations with this country in in regard to the Slave trade, but which there was no reason now for maintaining.

Mr. ROEBUCK, while denouncing the Slave-trade as an unholy traffic, asked whether Cuba did not obtain as many slaves as she wanted. He contrasted our conduct towards Brazil with that we had just adopted towards America. We had truckled to one and bullied the other, because this was weak and that was strong. He supported the motion.

Sir JAMES PACKINGTON said the revival of the Slave-trade, which our squadron had reduced to a minimum, was cotemporaneous with the reduction of the squadron in the Cuban waters, in consequence of the demand upon our navy in the Russian war. The good rendered by the African squadron was not limited to the suppression of the Slave-trade; it had fostered legitimate commerce, and in a few years we might look to Africa for a supply of cotton. He gave an indignant denial to Mr. ROEBUCK's assertion that we had truckled to the United States, a charge which he said was utterly unfounded.

Lord PALMERSTON said he claimed credit to the British Government for putting down the Slave-trade in Brazil, which he denied to have been the result of any improved opinion in that country. It had been argued that the British Government were bound to propose to Parliament to rescind the act Act of 1845, but he believed that the continuance of that act for the present was the only security against the revival of the Slave-trade in Brazil. Upon commercial and political grounds he thought it would be unwise to retrace our steps.

The House having divided, Mr. HUTTS' motion was negatived by 223 to 24.

The House then went into Committee of Supply when a vote of £11,050 for the salaries and expenses of the mixed Commissions for the suppression of the Slave-trade was agreed to.

The Government of New-Caledonia bill passed through Committee, after receiving sundry amendments.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

We (*Times*) have received by telegraph the following dispatch from our our own reporter, who has been so unfortunate as to accompany the cable in its cruise on board the *Agamemnon*:

QUEENSTOWN, Monday, July 12.

The *Agamemnon* arrived here this morning at 12:30, having left the rendezvous in the centre of the Atlantic on the 6th. On the voyage out with the other vessels of the squadron a succession of tremendous southwesterly gales was encountered, which scattered all the ships for some days. During this time the very heavy and unequal load on board the *Agamemnon* made her condition one of danger at one time. Indeed the storm was so violent that the chances were strongly in favor of her going to the bottom with all on board. The worst storm was during the 20th and 21st June, when the *Agamemnon* rolled so heavily and dangerously as in her then trim to lead to serious fears that the masts would go overboard, or that she would capsize completely and founder. In these heavy lurches the coals, which were stowed on the main and lower decks broke away and seriously injured several of the crew. The electric instruments were all injured. The main coal in the bottom of the hold shifted. The deck boats got adrift. The iron screw-guard was wrenched in two, and the waste steampipe between the boilers broken, all by the heavy rolling. Twice, after every effort had been made to ease the ship, which was much hampered by the upper deck coil of 236 tons forward, it was found necessary to run before the wind, so that it was only on 25th June that the rendezvous was made, and the other vessels of the squadron sighted. The first splice was made on the 26th and was broken an hour afterwards on board the *Niagara* after three miles had been paid out from each vessel. The second splice was also made on the 26th and broke at 4 A. M. on Thursday 27th, parting apparently at the bottom of the sea, after some miles had been made from each ship. The third and last splice parted at 10½ P. M. on the night of the 29th, about six fathoms below the stern of the *Agamemnon*, after 146 miles had been paid out of that vessel. The cause of the last fracture is not known, as the strain of the wire was only 2,200 pounds. After this the *Agamemnon* returned to the rendezvous, and cruised for five days, during which she met with sufficient bad weather to prove that the removal of the upper deck coil had almost restored her to her trim, and certainly rendered her buoyant on a sea. Unfortunately, the *Niagara* did not return to the rendezvous, so that the only fine weather which the expedition had was totally lost, and the *Agamemnon* had to proceed to Queenstown. There are still 2,500 miles of wire on board the two ships. It is intended to fill up with coal and fresh provisions, and start for a final attempt on Saturday next.

QUEENSTOWN, Monday, July 12.

Her Majesty's ship *Valorous* arrived at 11 A. M. She parted company with the *Agamemnon* on the 8th of July. She also returned to the rendezvous and waited ten days.

The *Royal Charter* has now been ninety-two days at sea.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Pera*, with the India mails of the 5th, arrived at Malta from Southampton in seven days, eight hours.

An investigation into the cause of the loss of the steamship *New-York* has been held by order of the Board of Trade. The magistrates have fully acquitted the captain of any blame, and returned to him his certificate of competency.

A Bombay telegram will be due in England on Friday next, June 16, with news up to the 19th.

The Liverpool *Albion* understands that Sir ALLAN MCNAB, so well known in connection with Canadian politics, is to be the first Governor created under the New-Caledonia bill.

The *Times* says: "On Saturday, the second tube for carrying the Cornwall Railway across the Tamar, at Saltash, was safely lodged on twelve piers. This tube, like the first, is 455 feet long, 17 feet wide, and 12 deep, and is estimated to weigh about 1,200 tons."

A special meeting of the Council of the Liverpool Board of Trade was held on Friday last, Mr. C. BUSHELL in the chair, to consider a letter addressed to the Council by the Mexican houses here, and various documents, on the subject of the recent decree of the Mexican Government imposing a forced loan upon the capitals of merchants engaged in trade or industry. The matter was fully considered, and was referred to a special Committee, who, we understand, have sent up a memorial to the Earl of MALMESBURY, expressing the opinion of the Chamber on the question, and soliciting his lordship's aid in the protection of British interests in that country.

The following is from the London *Times'* City Article, July 12:

"The report constantly circulated and contradicted, of a new Turkish loan, has again been revived, and apparently on better grounds than heretofore. The Sardinian loan of £1,600,000 is believed to be nearly concluded, and although this most probably will be chiefly subscribed in Paris, it must be expected indirectly to exercise some slight influence on our money market. As the installments due on the Brazilian loan are to be paid rather rapidly, and minor subscriptions to Canadian, Australian, and other colonial debentures, are incessantly taking place, while there is also a guaranteed loan of £500,000 to New-Zealand shortly to be offered, it is unlikely that any increase of ease on the rate either for advances or discounts, will now be experienced. Towards the end of the present month, however, remittances will have to be made from the United States of the half yearly dividends due to English holders of American securities, which may lead to some moderate receipts of gold."

Liverpool letters state that Messrs. ASTLEY, WILLIAMS & Co., of that place, have found it necessary to call their creditors together in consequence of the stoppage announced by the last Brazilian mail of Messrs. ASTLEY, WILSON & Co., of Rio. The liabilities of the Rio house were about £150,000, and those of the firm on this side nearly as much.

The *Observer* says: "We are inclined to think that the prorogation of Parliament will probably be deferred till Tuesday, 2d August, in time to allow the Queen to start for Cherbourg on the 4th August."

The Paris correspondent to the *Times* says: "Queen VICTORIA will be accompanied to Cherbourg by Lord MALMESBURY, Lord DERBY, Mr. DISRAELI and the Duke of MALAKOFF, and Her Majesty will only spend one day there."

The Minister of Marine has ordered the inscription recording the completion of the works and the inauguration of the inner dock to be changed in order that the Royal visit may be included in the scroll.

The extraordinary and long protracted drouth of the Summer, and the great scarcity of water on all the gold fields of Australia, have led to the discussion of the probabilities of the future supply of the precious metal.

Several bodies of miners from Yackandandah and other parts, have set out for the new gold fields on the Mundy River.

An awful explosion of two firework factories, by which upwards of 100 persons were injured, has taken place. The scene of this terrible casualty was in the Westminster Road, London, near the corner of Waterloo Road. A series of explosions took place, which resulted in the total annihilation of the two firework factories, belonging to Madam COTON and Mr. GIBSON.

Times City Article, July 14.

The English Funds opened heavily this morning, at the low price of yesterday, but subsequently experienced a recovery of ⅛. Consols are quoted at 95⅛@¼ for money; 95¼@⅜ for the account. The applications for discount at the Bank have again become unimportant. In the Foreign Exchanges, the rates for Vienna and Trieste were slightly higher. The quotation of Gold at Paris is about 2 ⅌ mille discount, and short exchange on London is 25.02½ ⅌ £1. Gold is therefore about 3-10 ⅌ cent. dearer in Paris than in London. Price of Gold at Hamburg, 424 ⅌ mark, and short exchange on London, 13.5¾ ⅌ £1. Gold is dearer in London than in Hamburg, by about 3 10. Exchange between London and New-York at par. About £60,000 in bar gold was withdrawn from the Bank for exportation. The expectation that the contemplated new Turkish loan was at length about to be introduced, has been in a great measure extinguished by the news of the massacre at Djidda, that event being calculated to inspire capitalists with an increased sense of the weakness of the Turkish Government, and of the possibility of fresh complications, which may stimulate the active intrigues always in progress for its subversion." In American Securities, Illinois Central Bonds were firmer. Great Western and Grand Trunk, of Canada, advanced.

Daily News City Article, July 14.

The funds to-day showed renewed flatness, and closed at a fresh reduction of ⅛. Very little business was done, but that little consisted chiefly of sales by speculative holders, who, after long waiting for better prices, have at length become discouraged at the prolonged dullness of the market. At the Bank to day there were very few applications for money, and in the open market the supply is so large that choice bills are readily discounted at 2½ ⅌ cent, or, in very exceptional cases, upon even lower terms. Exchange at St. Petersburg on London is quoted 36 3-16d. Messrs. CALVERT & Co., brewers, were refused a certificate in the Court of Bankruptcy.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* announces that Her Majesty Queen VICTORIA will proceed to Cherbourg on the 4th of August.

Marshal CANROBERT took the command of the Camp at Chalons.

The *Regina Cœli* arrived at St. Nizaire.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says: "There is a visible improvement in commercial affairs. Bank discounts have increased by 45,000,000f. during the last month. The Bourse is firm. Three per cent. Rentes are quoted at 68f. 45c. for the end of the month.

AUSTRIA.

A conciliatory spirit was displayed by the representatives of "almost all" the powers at the eighth conference. The *Herald* says: "a quarrel has sprung up between Austria and Prussia about the garrison of Rastadt."

SPAIN.

Fifteen civil Governors have been superseded.

The floating debt has increased thirty-three millions.

The news from Mexico is bad.

The budget of the Island of Cuba for next year presents a surplus of 100,000,000 reals.

DENMARK.

The *Nord* says: "The Ministerial crisis is over. The President of the Council is intrusted with the Portfolio of Foreign Affairs."

ITALY.

The great Campaña trial has come to an end. The Marquis DI CAMPANA is sentenced to 20 years, hard labor.

TURKEY.

On the 29th June there was a conflict between the Christians and Turks at Kozanac.

Montenegro fears a serious attack from the Turks, who are concentrated in considerable force in the Pachalic of Scutari.

The plague is at Constantinople.

INDIA.

The following telegram was from the *Times'* Malta correspondent, Monday, July 12:

ALEXANDRIA, July 7.—The Calcutta and China mails have arrived to-day, with intelligence from Calcutta to the 3d of June, Madras to the 10th, Hong Kong to the 22d of May.

On the 31st of May Sir COLIN CAMPBELL was still at Futteghur. The Calpee rebels were advancing upon Gwalior. They were not plundering, but paying for everything. A British regiment from Calpee was marching in pursuit.

General ROSE had refused the command in Gwalior, on account of ill health.

SCINDIA is reported to have been beaten by the rebels on the 1st of June, and to have arrived at Agra.

The rebels were again becoming troublesome in Central India, and reoccupying forts from which they had been driven by Gen. ROSE.

Gen. JONES had burnt Mohumdee and the adjacent villages, without opposition.

Chundy was occupied by SMITH'S Brigade.

Troops were marching against the Moulvie at Shahabad, and working parties had been set to destroy the jungles, in which the mutineers still held out.

The Barrackpore regiments have received the option of disbandment or of service in China.

At Calcutta the import market continues generally active; the business in produce dull. Money market unaltered. Exchange, 2s. 1d. for credits; 2s. 1¼d. for documents.

CHINA.

The following is a telegram to the London *Times*.

The allied fleet was at anchor off the mouth of the Peiho on the 29th of April.

Six days had been allowed for a reply to the demands of the Plenipotentiaries. The time having expired on the 13th, the steamer *Sampson* had taken up two gunboats and 150 sappers to the Peiho.

Her Majesty's 59th Regiment was reported under orders for the North.

The French transport *Gironde* had arrived with 900 marine infantry.

At Hong Kong prices of imports had improved. Exchange, 4s. 4d. for credits. At Canton a large business had been done.

SHANGHAE, May 15.—Tea market dull, but large business in Silk. Prices lower. New crop favorable. Exchange, 6s. 2d. for credits.

The following is the Foreign Office telegram:

ALEXANDRIA, July 7.—The intelligence from Lord ELGIN is to 29th April, when the allied forces were in the Gulf of Peihek. The French had got two gunboats over the bar, but our two dispatch boats had stuck.

The English and French Admirals were both at Peihek, and it was expected that in a few days a first blow in the North might be struck by the capture of the forts at the mouth of the river.

The Chinese Government had named Commissioners to negotiate, but the latter announcing the fact had retired owing to an assumption of superiority on the part of the Chinese.

THE MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS AT DJIDDAH.

The following is the *Times'* telegram from their Malta correspondent:

"An outbreak of Mahomedans took place at Djiddah on the 15th of June. The English and French Consuls, and the wife of the latter, were murdered. In all, about twenty-six persons were were massacred. The daughter of the French Consul escaped, though severely wounded, and with twenty-two other refugees, principally Greeks, was brought to Suez on the 3d by her Majesty's frigate *Cyclops*. No Christians remained in the place."

A foreign office telegram confirms the above. The morning after the massacre, two boats from the *Cyclops*, sent to the town, were attacked and obliged to fire on those who endeavored to intercept their retreat. On the 19th, the Governor-General of the Hedjaz, who was at Mecca, arrived with 800 men. Among the victims were Mr. PAGE, English Vice-Consul; Mr. EVEILLARD, the French Consul, and his wife, and about twenty others.

THE NEWS BY THE EUROPA.

[By the Newfoundland and American Telegraph Company's Lines, Office No. 9. Wall-street.]

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, July 26.

The R. M. steamship *Europa*, Capt. LEITCH, from Liverpool on Saturday, the 17th inst., has passed Cape Race *en route* for Halifax and Boston, and will be due at the former port on Monday evening or Tuesday morning.

The *Europa* was intercepted by the News-Yacht of the Associated Press, which has arrived here with a summary of her news.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Quebec on the 3d inst., arrived at Liverpool on the 16th inst.

The Royal mail steamship *Persia*, from New York on the 7th inst., arrived at Liverpool on the 17th inst.

The Atlantic Telegraph fleet would leave Queenstown, as before stated, on the 17th inst., and should by this time have reached the ocean rendezvous.

The India bill had passed to a second reading in the House of Lords.

The prorogation of Parliament was expected to take place on the 31st of July.

The massacre of Christians at Djidda attracted much attention in England and throughout Europe. Turkey had promised to avenge the massacre, and it was reported that English and French forces would occupy the place.

Bombay advices of June 19 had been received. The Calpee rebels had defeated the Scindia troops at Gwalior, and a large number of the latter had gone over to the enemy. [This confirms the report *via* Calcutta, received by the *Northern Light* and *Indian*.]

A strong British force was preparing to recapture Gwalior.

The Europeans in India were suffering much from the extreme heat of the weather.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The Brokers' Circular of the Liverpool market quotes the sales of Cotton for the week at 37,000 bales, of which 1,800 bales were to speculators and 3,500 bales to exporters. All qualities had declined slightly during the week, the reduction being 1-16d.@⅛d. on the quotations advised per *America*. At the close holders offered their stocks freely, but showed no disposition to press sales at the decline. The sales of Friday were 8,000 bales, of which 1,600 were to speculators and for export, the market closing quiet at the following authorized quotations: Fair Orleans, 7⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 7d.; Fair Mobiles, 7⅜d.; Middling Mobiles, 6⅞d.; Fair Uplands, 7¼d.; Middling Uplands, 6 13-16d. The stock in port was estimated at 638,000 bales, of which 570,000 were American. At the auction sale of Sea Island, but a small quantity sold at a decline of 1d.

STATE OF TRADE.

In the Manchester market there had been an increased demand for goods, and prices of all descriptions were slightly higher.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFF MARKET.

Breadstuffs had a declining tendency, and all kinds were slightly lower. The weather had been favorable for the crops. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote FLOUR dull, at a decline of 6d.; Western Canal, 21s@22s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 22s @22s. 6d.; Ohio, 22s@24s. WHEAT dull and 1d. lower; Red Western, 5s 6d.@6s. 6d.; Red Southern, 6s. 2d.@6s. 3d.; White Western and Canadian, 6s. 3d.@6s. 6d.; White Southern, 6s. 9d@7s. 3d. CORN very dull; White, 32s.; Yellow, 34s. 6d.

The Brokers' Circular says that FLOUR has declined 6d.@1s. on the week, WHEAT 2d., and CORN 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Liverpool Provision market had a general declining tendency. Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., JAMES MCHENRY and others, quote: BEEF slightly declined, and holders pressing on the market. PORK steady. BACON heavy, and holders pressing sales at a decline of 1s. LARD steady at 55s.@57s. 6d. TALLOW very dull and entirely nominal; Butchers' Association, 50s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The Brokers' and other circulars quote ASHES quiet at 35s.@36s. for both Pots and Pearls. SUGAR quiet but steady. COFFEE dull. RICE firm, and East Indian slightly higher. TEA slightly declined; Congo, 10d.; ROSIN steady; Common, 4s. 2d.@4s. 3d.; Fine, 12s.@19s. COD OIL slow of sale, but prices unaltered. LINSEED OIL active at 33s.@34s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 42s.@44s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The London money market was easy, and discounts were effected at 3 ⅌ cent. and under.

Consols for money closed on Friday at 95¼@95⅜, and for account, 95⅜@95½. The Bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £510,000.

LONDON MARKETS.

BARING'S *Circular* quotes BREADSTUFFS firm; White Wheat, 45s @48s.; Red, 43s.@45s.; Flour, 21s.@25s. SUGAR steady, except for inferior qualities, which were 6d @1s. lower. COFFEE firm. LINSEED OIL active and slightly higher; sales at 34s. 6d. on the spot, and 35s. for future delivery. RICE quiet. TALLOW 48s. 6d.@49s. TEA declined ⅛ d @1d.: Congou, 9¼d. @9¾d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 42s. 6d.

LONDON, Saturday noon.

Consols have undergone no change to-day, and are still quoted 95¼@95⅜ for Money, and 95⅜@95½ for account.

LATEST LIVERPOOL MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday noon.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote Cotton dull under the *Persia's* news. BREADSTUFFS without sales of importance. PROVISIONS steady at Friday's rates.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

BARING BROTHERS report the market for American stocks generally quiet. Illinois Central shares 27 discount; Massachusetts 5 ⅌ cent. Bonds in demand at 103; Maryland 5 ⅌ cents 93; Pennsylvania Central second mortgage Bonds 88.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

New-Orleans *très ordinaire*, at Havre, was quoted at 105 francs.

FILLIBUSTERISM.

Letter from General Walker—Attack on the Administration—Fillibustering Movements at the South, &c.

MOBILE, Monday, July 19, 1858.

EDITOR OF MOBILE REGISTER:—*Sir*: On returning to this city a day or two ago I read in your journal an extract from the Washington *Union* denying certain statements which, it was reported, I had lately made in a speech delivered at New Orleans. The writer in the *Union* has been misinformed as to the fact of the speech said to have been made by me at New Orleans; but as long ago as the month of January last I publicly made here, and since then elsewhere, statements which are analogous in nature, though not entirely identical, with those attributed to me by the Washington newspaper. As you suggest the propriety of publishing the evidence on which these statements were made, I hope you will not deem me intrusive if I furnish you with the facts of the case.

In the month of October last I was in New-Orleans preparing to return to Nicaragua. About the middle of the month General HENNINGSEN arrived from Washington, and soon after we met he informed me that he had important news to communicate. He then proceeded to state that while in Washington he had several conversations with the Secretary of War; that in the course of one of the interviews the Secretary had informed him of the determination on the part of the President to arrest the expedition to Nicaragua, adding, at the same time, that the acquisition of Cuba during his administration was an object dear to the heart of Mr. BUCHANAN. The Secretary further proceeded to say, according to General HENNINGSEN'S report, that if we would turn our attention to Mexico and enter into the service of COMONFORT, we should have the support of the United States Government; that while in the Mexican service we might, by some act, such as tearing down the flag of Spain, bring about a war between Mexico and Spain, and Cuba might then be seized by the former Power. The Secretary, according to the report I received, informed General HENNINGSEN that means would not be lacking for such an enterprise, and when pressed by the General to state how the means could be had, he replied, "I have gone the length of my tether; before I can say more it will be necessary for me to see a person above me." In the next interview the Secretary informed the General that he was not authorized to go further, but that he might rely implicitly on the means being provided if the enterprise were undertaken. When General HENNINGSEN made this communication to me I was shocked at its nature, and remarked that the Government could hardly be in earnest. He said that he had been authorized to place before me the character of the conversations held with the Secretary of War, and to communicate them also to a friend of the Nicaraguan cause residing in New Orleans

The foregoing are facts which I have substantially detailed in speeches made here and elsewhere. I have been careful always to state the source of my information, and I need hardly say that I am firmly convinced of the truth and accuracy of the report made to me by General HENNINGSEN. I have ever found the General to be a man not only of strict truth and honor, but also careful in his use of language, and particularly accurate in the reports he makes about public matters. In controversies of such moment as these I have narrated, I would rely on his statements as implicitly as if I had heard myself what passed between the Secretary and himself.

In the recent trial in New Orleans I endeavored to place these facts in the shape of legal evidence. Gen. HENNINGSEN was summoned by me as a witness for this purpose. But when the question was put with the view of eliciting these facts, the District Attorney immediately objected, and the presiding Justice ruled out the question without waiting to hear the object I had in trying to elicit the testimony.

Permit me to add that I have been driven to speak of these matters by the course the Government has pursued towards me. Not satisfied with taking from me my rights and the property I held in Nicaragua, high Federal officers have attempted to deprive me of my honor also. The good name which I have inherited from my fathers has been the object of attack by those whose positions should have raised them above the indulgence of personal abuse. As the advocate of a cause, I know that the consequences of the enterprise which I, an humble instrument in the hands of a Higher Power, have inaugurated, will be felt and appreciated when the names of the most illustrious of my traducers shall have passed into obscurity, if not into shame and ignominy. As a man, even though I had none of the charity "which suffereth long and is kind," I would not so far stoop as to cherish any feeling of personal enmity towards those who, forgetful of their stations, do not hesitate to malign me and my motives; but when through me high functionaries aim a blow at a mighty movement, justice to the cause I have espoused requires me to repel the attack. Under such circumstances, I scorn the counsel of those who advise submission to wrong because the arms raised to smite are strong and belong to powers high in authority; and woe be to that individual or to that people with whom such slavish counsels prevail.

Your obedient servant, WM. WALKER.

A correspondent of the Louisville *Journal*, writing from Dalton, Ga., says:

There is a general feeling prevailing in all ranks of society in most of the Southern portion of the Union in behalf of Gen. WM. WALKER and his confederates. Recently there have been several public meetings of the people in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia. The largest and most popular assemblies ever held in North Georgia were in Dalton on the 9th, and at Atlanta on the 11th of this month. Speeches were made by Gen. WM. WALKER, Major LAUDERDALE and Colonels KIRKMAN and ENO, all of which were received with long and repeated shouts of applause. The whole South is alive to Gen. WALKER'S interests and the annexation of the five Central American States. There have recently been many meetings in the counties and parishes in Louisiana, Alabama and Mississippi. Nicaragua bonds have been freely purchased by the planters in the last two weeks, to the amount of $775,000. There was a large amount sold at Dalton and Atlanta. Gen. WALKER is *en route* for Macon, Savannah and Columbus, Ga. It is the general opinion that $3,000,000 of Nicaraguan bonds will be in the hands of the planters of the South and New-York and New-Orleans capitalists in less than twenty days. Gen. HENNINGSEN and Col. FABENS, of the Nicaraguan army, have made the necessary arrangements with the owners of American shipping in New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia, for the transportation of munitions of war. Colonels SAM. AUSTIN and H. CRITTENDEN, of San Francisco, have also made similar negotiations with the Pacific Ocean steamers. Lieut.-Col JOHN MARKHAM and Lieut. E. HEWITT, of the Nicaraguan army, will leave Mobile as messengers, *en route* for Texas to Gen. SAM. HOUSTON, and to Gen. ZAGOLA in Tamaulipas."

By way of offset to the orations in honor of WALKER, the citizens of Alabama have undertaken to *fête* Judge CAMPBELL, who presided at WALKER'S trial in New Orleans, and who has since been denounced by WALKER in unmeasured terms. In response to an invitation to a public dinner, to be given at Montgomery, Judge CAMPBELL writes a defence of himself:

MONTGOMERY, Friday, July 13, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter, expressing your "high appreciation" of the manner in which I have performed my official duties, and inviting me to a public dinner, has been received.

In assuming the judicial office, I did not permit myself to expect or look for any public and particular expression of the popular approval of my judicial conduct. The Judge must follow the line of his duty, whether it be repugnant to, or in accordance with the popular opinion of the hour. He must look for his support in difficult circumstances to the predominance of those profound sentiments of our people that an "independent judiciary is a bulwark of liberty," and that "a firm execution of the laws," through courts of justice, "is indispensable to the prosperity and happiness" of the State. I accept with thanks the approbation founded on these sentiments.

I shall not affect to misunderstand the particular occasion which has led to this expression of your sentiments. In my opinion the effectual maintenance of the Act of Congress of 1818, which regulates the duties of citizens of the United States towards friendly nations or States, is essential to the character of our country. An age of civilization and refinement—an age that acknowledges the rule of Christianity, of science, and of justice, will not tolerate a nation claiming to be Christian, enlightened, and just, either with or without the connivance of its government, to pour hordes of lawless, violent, and licentious men, to gratify cupidity, lust, or ambition, upon an unoffending and helpless State or people. The question before the people of the States bordering the Gulf of Mexico is, shall they be degraded, in the world's opinion, to the level of the Barbary States of the Mediterranean, by any tolerance of open and flagrant violation of that necessary law of the Union embodied in the Act of 1818? Shall the Christian cities of Mobile, New-Orleans, and Galveston, sink to the grade of Algiers and Tripoli under their Mahommedan rule?

Our citizens know that our country has contracted obligations of peace and amity to the States of Mexico and Central America, and that the act of 1818 was passed to establish a permanent law of peace. Shall any citizen of our country, or any man under the jurisdiction of our Constitution, be allowed to say that a treaty, convention or law passed by the constituted authorities of the Union, according to that Constitution, imposes no obligations on him?

The answers to these questions cannot be mistaken.

In conclusion, gentlemen, permit me to renew my thanks for this expression of your good will, and to decline your invitation.

In this city my professional life commenced, and for years I was indebted to this community for a degree of favor accorded to but few. Some of my earliest and best friends are among those whose names are signed to your letter, and I recognize others who have contributed largely to the prosperity and honor of this, our native city. I am, respectfully,

Your friend and obedient servant,

J. A. CAMPBELL.

To Messrs. SAYRE, JONES, BETHEA and others.

FRAZER RIVER GOLD MINES.

Official Dispatches in Regard to the Discovery of Gold.

Documentary History of the Gold Field for the Last Two Years.

MINING RIGHTS.

THE SYSTEM OF LICENSES AND TAXATION.

THE WHOLE STORY.

We are enabled to lay before the readers of the TIMES, this morning, a detailed official history of the discovery and working of the new auriferous fields in British America. It is contained in the correspondence of Governor DOUGLAS, of Vancouver's Island, with the British Colonial Secretary, and with the officers of the Hudson's Bay Company. Letters from other parties are added, and such Government dispatches to Mr. DOUGLAS as throw light on the subject, the whole forming a complete documentary record of the latest El Dorado.

The first document in our budget is the following

From Gov. Douglas to the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere.

VICTORIA, Vancouver's Island, April 16, 1856.

SIR: I hasten to communicate for the information of Her Majesty's Government a discovery of much importance, made known to me by Mr. ANGUS MCDONALD, Clerk in charge of Fort Colvile, one of the Hudson's Bay Company's Trading Posts on the Upper Columbia District.

That gentleman reports, in a letter dated on the 1st of March last, that gold has been found in considerable quantities within the British territory, on the Upper Columbia, and that he is moreover of opinion that valuable deposits of gold will be found in many other parts of that country; he also states that the *daily earnings* of persons then employed in digging gold were ranging from £2 to £8 for each man. Such is the substance of his report on that subject, and I have requested him to continue his communications in respect to any further discoveries made.

I do not know if Her Majesty's Government will consider it expedient to raise a revenue in that quarter, by taxing all persons engaged in gold digging, but I may remark, that it will be impossible to levy such a tax without the aid of a military force, and the expense in that case would probably exceed the income derived from the mines

I will not fail to keep you well informed in respect to the extent and value of the gold discoveries made; and circumstances will probably be the best indication of the course which it may be expedient to take, that is, in respect to imposing a tax, or leaving the field free and open to any persons who may choose to dig for gold.

Several interesting experiments in gold washing have been lately made in this colony, with a degree of success that will no doubt lead to further attempts for the discovery of the precious metal. The quantity of gold found is sufficient to prove the existence of the metal, and the parties engaged in the enterprise entertain sanguine hopes of discovering rich and productive beds. I have, &c.

(Signed) JAMES DOUGLAS, Governor.

The Right Hon. HENRY LABOUCHERE.

From the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere to Gov. Douglas

DOWNING-STREET, Aug. 4, 1856.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch, No. 10, of the 16th April last, reporting the discovery of gold within the British territory on the Upper Columbia River district.

In the absence of all effective machinery of Government, I conceive that it would be quite abortive to attempt to raise a revenue from licenses to dig for gold in that region. Indeed, as Her Majesty's Government do not at present look for a revenue from this distant quarter of the British dominions, so neither are they prepared to incur any expense on account of it. I must, therefore, leave it to your discretion to determine the best means of preserving order in the event of any considerable increase of population flocking into this new gold district; and I shall rely on your furnishing me with full and regular accounts of any event of interest or importance which may occur in consequence of this discovery.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) H. LABOUCHERE.

To Governor DOUGLAS.

Governor Douglas to the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere.

VICTORIA, Vancouver's Island, Oct. 29, 1856.

SIR: 1. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch, No. 14, of the 4th of August, communicating the arrival of my dispatch, No. 10, of the 16th April last, in which was reported the discovery of gold within the British Territory in the Upper Columbia River District.

2. I have, since the date of that letter, received several other communications from my correspondent in that part of the country, who, however, scarcely makes any allusion to the subject of the gold discovery; but I have heard through other almost equally reliable sources of information, that the number of persons engaged in gold digging is yet extremely limited, in consequence of the threatening attitude of the native tribes, who, being hostile to the Americans, have uniformly opposed the entrance of American citizens into their country.

3. The people from American Oregon are, therefore, excluded from the gold district, except such, as resorting to the artifice of denying their country, succeed in passing for British subjects. The persons at present engaged in the search of gold are chiefly of British origin and retired servants of the Hudson Bay Company, who, being well acquainted with the natives, and connected by old acquaintanceship and the ties of friendship, are more disposed to aid and assist each other in their common pursuits than to commit injuries against persons of property.

4. They appear to pursue their toilsome occupation in peace, and without molestation from the natives, and there is no reason to suppose that any criminal act has been lately committed in that part of the country. * * * * * *

5. It is reported that gold is found in considerable quantities, and that several persons have accumulated large sums by their labor and traffic, but I cannot vouch for the accuracy of those reports; though, on the other hand, there is no reason to discredit them, as about 220 ounces of gold dust has been brought to Vancouver's Island direct from the Upper Columbia, a proof that the country is at least auriferous.

From the successful result of experiments made in washing gold from the sands of the tributary streams of Frazer's River, there is reason to suppose that the gold region is extensive, and I entertain sanguine hopes that future researches will develop stores of wealth, perhaps equal to the gold fields of California. The geological formations observed in the "Sierra Nevada" of California being similar in character to the structure of the corresponding range of mountains in this latitude, it is not unreasonable to suppose that the resemblance will be found to include auriferous deposits.

6. I shall not fail to furnish you with full and regular accounts of every event of interest connected with the gold district, which may from time to time occur. I have, &c.

(Signed) JAMES DOUGLAS, Governor.

The Right Hon. H. LABOUCHERE.

Governor Douglas to the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere.

VICTORIA, Vancouver's Island, July 15, 1857.

SIR: 1. I have the honor of communicating for your information the substance of advices which I have lately received from the interior of the continent, north of the 49th parallel of latitude, corroborating the former accounts from that quarter respecting the auriferous character of certain districts of the country on the right bank of the Columbia River, and of the extensive table land which divides it from Fraser's River.

2. There is, however, as yet a degree of uncertainty respecting the productiveness of those gold fields, for reports vary so much on that point, some parties representing the deposits as exceedingly rich while others are of opinion that they will not repay the labor and outlay of working, that I feel it would be premature for me to give a decided opinion on the subject.

3. It is, however, certain that gold has been found in many places by washing the soil of the river beds and also of the mountain sides; but, on the other hand, the quantities hitherto collected are inconsiderable and do not lend much support to the opinion entertained of the richness of those deposits; so that the question as to their ultimate value remains thus undetermined, and will probably not be decided until more extensive researches are made.

4. A new element of difficulty in exploring the gold country has been interposed through the opposition of the native Indian tribes of Thompson's River, who have lately taken the high-handed, though probably not unwise course, of expelling all the parties of gold diggers, composed chiefly of persons from the American territories, who had forced an entrance into their country. They have also openly expressed a determination to resist all attempts at working gold in any of the streams flowing into Thompson's River, both from a desire to monopolize the precious metal for their own benefit, and from a well-founded impression that the shoals of salmon which annually ascend those rivers, and furnish the principal food of the inhabitants, will be driven off, and prevented from making their annual migrations from the sea.

5. The officers in command of the Hudson's Bay Company's posts in that quarter, have received orders carefully to respect the feelings of the natives in that matter, and not to employ any of the Company's servants in washing out gold, without their full approbation and consent. There is, therefore, nothing to apprehend on the part of the Hudson's Bay Company's servants, but there is much reason to fear that serious affrays may take place between the natives and the motley adventurers who will be attracted by the reputed wealth of the country from the United States possessions in Oregon, and may probably attempt to overpower the opposition of the natives by force of arms, and thus endanger the peace of the country.

6. I beg to submit if, in that case, it may not become a question whether the natives are not entitled to the protection of Her Majesty's Government, and if an officer invested with the requisite authority should not, without delay, be appointed for that purpose.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JAMES DOUGLAS, Governor.

The Right Hon. H. LABOUCHERE.

Governor Douglas to the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere.

VICTORIA, Vancouver's Island, Dec. 29, 1857.

Since I had the honor of addressing you on the 15th of July last, concerning the gold fields in the interior of the country, north of the 49th parallel of latitude, which, for the sake of brevity, I will hereafter speak of as the "Couteau mines," (so named after the tribe of Indians who inhabit the country,) I have received further intelligence from my correspondents in that quarter.

It appears from their reports that the auriferous character of the country is becoming daily more extensively developed, through the exertions of the native Indian tribes, who, having tasted the sweets of gold finding, are devoting much of their time and attention to that pursuit.

They are, however, at present almost destitute of tools for moving the soil, and of washing implements for separating the gold from the earthy matrix, and have therefore to pick it out with knives, or to use their fingers for that purpose; a circumstance which, in some measure, accounts for the small products of gold up to the present time, the export being only about 300 ounces since the 6th of last October.

The same circumstance will also serve to reconcile the opinion now generally entertained of the richness of the gold deposits by the few experienced miners who have seen the Couteau country, with the present paucity of production.

The reputed wealth of the Couteau mines is causing much excitement among the population of the United States Territories of Washington and Oregon, and I have no doubt that a great number of people from those Territories will be attracted thither with the return of the fine weather in Spring.

In that case, difficulties between the natives and whites will be of frequent occurrence, and unless measures of prevention are taken the country will soon become the scene of lawless misrule.

In my letter of the 15th of July, I took the liberty of suggesting the appointment of an officer invested with authority to protect the natives from violence, and generally, so far as possible, to maintain the peace of the country.

Presuming that you will approve of that suggestion, I have, as a preparatory step towards the proposed measures for the preservation of peace and order, this day issued a proclamation declaring the rights of the Crown in respect to gold found in its natural place of deposit, within the limits of Frazer's River and Thompson's River districts, within which are situated the Couteau mines; and forbidding all persons to dig or disturb the soil in search of gold, until authorized on that behalf by Her Majesty's Government.

I herewith forward a copy of that proclamation, and also of the regulations since published, setting forth the terms on which licenses will be issued to legalize the search for gold, on payment of a fee of ten shillings a month, payable in advance.

When mining becomes a remunerative employment and there is a proof of the extent and productiveness of the gold deposits, I would propose that the license fee be gradually increased, in such a manner, however, as not to be higher than the persons engaged in mining can readily pay

My authority for issuing that proclamation, seeing that it refers to certain districts of Continental America, which are not, strictly speaking, within the jurisdiction of this Government, may perhaps be called in question; but I trust that the motives which have influenced me on this occasion, and the fact of my being invested with the authority over the premises of the Hudson's Bay Company, and the only authority commissioned by her Majesty within reach will plead my excuse. Moreover, should her Majesty's Government not deem it advisable to enforce the rights of the Crown, as set forth in the proclamation, it may be allowed to fall to the ground, and to become a mere dead letter.

If you think it expedient that I should visit the Couteau Mines in course of the coming Spring or Summer, for the purpose of inquiring into the state of the country, and authorize me to do so, if I can for a time conveniently leave this Colony, I freely place my services at the disposal of her Majesty's Government.

Proclamation by His Excellency James Douglas, Governor of Vancouver's Island and its Dependencies, &c. &c.

Whereas, by law all mines of gold, and all gold in its natural place of deposit, within the districts of Frazer's River and of Thompson's River, commonly known as the "Quâätian," "Couteau" and "Shuswap" countries, whether on the lands of the Queen or of any of Her Majesty's subjects, belong to the Crown.

And whereas, information has been received by the Government that gold exists upon and in the soil of the said districts, and that certain persons have commenced, or are about to commence, searching and digging for the same for their own use, without leave or authority from Her Majesty.

Now, I, JAMES DOUGLAS, the Governor aforesaid, on behalf of her Majesty, do hereby publicly notify and declare that all persons who shall take from any lands within the said districts any gold, metal, or ore containing gold, or who shall dig for and disturb the soil in search of gold, metal, or ore, without having been duly authorized in that behalf by her Majesty's Colonial Government, will be prosecuted, both criminally and civilly, as the law allows.

And I further notify and declare that such regulations as may be found expedient will be prepared and published, setting forth the terms on which licences will be issued for this purpose on the payment of a reasonable fee.

Given under my hand and seal at Government Office, Victoria, this 28th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and in the twenty first year of her Majesty's reign.

(Signed) JAMES DOUGLAS, Governor.

By his Excellency's command.

(Signed) RICHARD GOLLEDGE, Secretary.

God save the Queen!

GOVERNMENT-HOUSE, Victoria, Dec. 29, 1857.

With reference to the proclamation issued on the 28th of December, declaring the rights of the Crown in respect to gold found in its natural state of deposit within the districts of Fraser's River and of Thompson's River, commonly known as the Quâätian, Couteau, and Shuswap countries, his Excellency, the Governor, has been pleased to establish the following provisional regulations, under which licenses may be obtained to dig, search for, and remove the same:

First—From and after the first day of February next, no person will be permitted to dig, search for, or remove gold, on or from any lands, public or private, without first taking out and paying for a license in the form annexed.

Second—For the present, and pending further proof of the extent and productiveness of the gold deposits, the license fee has been fixed at 10s. per month to be paid in advance; but it is to be understood that the rate is subject to future adjustment, as circumstances render expedient.

Third—The licences can be obtained at Victoria, Vancouver's Island, until a Commissioner is appointed by his Excellency the Governor to carry those regulations into effect, and who will be authorized to receive the fee payable thereon.

Fourth—Rules adjusting the extent and position of land, to be covered by each licence, and for the prevention of confusion, and the interference of one licence with another, will be regulated by the said Commissioner.

(Signed,) JAMES DOUGLAS, Governor.

By his Excellency's command,

(Signed,) RICHARD GOLLEDGE, Secretary.

The Governor of Vancouver's Island to the Right Hon. H. Labouchere.

VICTORIA, Vancouver's Island, Jan. 22, 1858.

SIR: 1. With reference to the proclamation and regulations legalizing the search for gold in the districts of Fraser's River and Thompson's River, transmitted with my dispatch No 35, of the 29th of December last, I have now the honor to communicate for your information, that we have since that date raised the license fee from ten shillings to twenty-one shillings a month, payable in advance, which is the present charge for gold licenses.

2. We were induced to make that change through a desire to place a larger amount of revenue at the disposal of Government to meet the expense of giving protection to life and property in these countries, and at the same time from a well-founded conviction that persons really bent upon visiting the gold district will as readily pay the increased as the lower rate of charge. I have &c.,

(Signed) JAMES DOUGLAS, Governor.

To the Right Hon. HENRY LABOUCHERE.

From Gov. Douglas to the Right Hon. H. Labouchere.

VICTORIA, Vancouver's Island, April 6, 1858.

SIR: 1. Since I had last the honor of addressing you in my dispatch of the 29th of December last, in reference to the discovery of gold in the Couteau or Thompson's River District, we have had much communication with persons who have since visited that part of the country.

2. The search for gold and "prospecting" of the country, had, up to the last dates from the interior, been carried on almost exclusively by the native Indian population, who have discovered the productive beds, and put out almost all the gold, about eight hundred ounces, which has been hitherto exported from the country, and who are, moreover, extremely jealous of the whites, and strongly opposed to their digging the soil for gold.

3. The few white men who passed the Winter at the diggings, chiefly retired servants of the Hudson's Bay Company, though well acquainted with Indian character, were obstructed by the natives in all their attempts to search for gold. They were on all occasions narrowly watched, and in every instance when they did succeed in removing the surface and excavating to the depth of the auriferous stratum, they were quietly hustled and crowded by the natives, who, having by that means obtained possession of the spot, then proceeded to reap the fruits of their labors.

4. Such conduct was unwarrantable and exceedingly trying to the temper of spirited men, but the savages were far too numerous for resistance, and they had to submit to their dictation. It is, however, worthy of remark, and a circumstance highly honorable to the character of those savages, that they have on all occasions scrupulously respected the persons and property of their white visitors, at the same time that they have expressed a determination to reserve the gold for their own benefit.

5. Such being the purpose of the natives, affrays and collisions with the whites will surely follow the accession of numbers, which the latter are now receiving by the influx of adventurers from Vancouver's Island and the United States Territories in Oregon; and there is no doubt in my mind that sooner or later the intervention of Her Majesty's Government will be required to restore and maintain the peace. Up to the present time, however, the country continues quiet, but simply, I believe, because the whites have not attempted to resist the impositions of the natives. I will, however, make it a part of my duty to keep you well informed in respect to the state of the gold country.

6. The extent of the gold region is yet but imperfectly known, and I have, therefore, not arrived at any decided opinion as to its ultimate value as a gold-producing country. The boundaries of the gold district have been, however, greatly extended since my former report.

7. In addition to the diggings before known on Thompson's River and its tributary streams, a valua-

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

LONDON.

Government and the Right of Search—The Ministry—State of Politics—Continental Relations—Lord Stanley—The Government of India.

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Thursday, July 8, 1858.

Our Parliamentary session draws near its close, and people are beginning to count up the political gains and losses of the last few months. Nationally considered, the balance is undoubtedly to be set down on the cheerful side of the ledger. The foreign policy of the country has been rescued from the concurrent though conflicting dangers of humiliation to European despotism, and collision with American right and liberty. Lords Palmerston and Clarendon were equally ready to lower the English flag unworthily at the summons of French absolutism, and to defend the assertion of unjust and perilous pretensions to universal surveillance over the mercantile marine of free nations. What they would have done had they been still the occupants of Downing-street when the recent complaints of vexatious and arbitrary visitations of American vessels in the Gulf of Mexico, by British cruisers, became known, it is needless to inquire. But what their disposition would have been, and in what temper they would have met the temperate remonstrances of the United States Government, all of us, on this side of the ocean, understand, who recollect the tone assumed, especially by the late Premier, on other occasions where the interests and feelings of the two nations were involved. The calm and decided judgment of Parliament and the country would eventually have compelled any Administration to take the conciliatory and common-sensical course pursued by Lord Malmesbury and his colleagues. But the difference in their favor, (and in ours,) is, that the act of disclaimer on the part of Great Britain of all traditional or customary rights of search, has been made frankly, good-humoredly and promptly, and consequently without the mischievous preliminaries of diplomatic wrangling or public altercation in the Press and Legislature, on either side, of a prolonged and exasperating character. Every good man in either hemisphere must rejoice at such a mode of terminating an international dispute; every sincere friend to the dignity and progress of representative institutions will be glad of another striking proof that where national susceptibilities are the most keen and the freedom of discussion most complete, it is possible—nay, easy—to settle peacefully and quickly a question of honor, pride and feeling, even when raised under the most apparently unpropitious circumstances. The authors of the too-famous Conspiracy bill were taught one bitter lesson in February last, and they have just received another, not less salutary or important, though inferentially conveyed, in the month which has just elapsed. They were then told that the public spirit of England would tolerate no set of men in power who could be cajoled or bullied into tampering with our domestic laws by foreign despotism; and they have now been taught that the same tenacious and jealous spirit is ever ready to abandon claims or pretensions that in their exercise, however unintentionally, are liable to give umbrage or offence to a great, a free, and a kindred commonwealth. Save from the disappointed and disheartened adherents of the Palmerston Cabinet, and but from few even amongst them, I have not heard a muttering of regret at the course taken by our present Government, or a murmur of dissatisfaction at the manner in which it was made known by Mr. Dallas at the anniversary celebration on the 4th instant. The public in general were fully prepared for that announcement; and Lord Malmesbury had already gained popularity by his successful termination of the controversy with Naples respecting the *Cagliari*. As a *poco curanti* politician, unendowed with any peculiar gifts, either of eloquence, or fortune, without previous official experience, and without powerful family connections, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs entered office with no prestige in his favor. His opinions were understood to be anything but liberal: and his antecedents gave little hope of his proving an efficient administrator. Worn out Toryism, habits of pleasure, and a slipshod manner of talking and doing business were not prepossessing. He had moreover to follow a man who, though if possible a worse public speaker than himself, had by long training, unwearied diligence, and the most unscrupulous use of the plausible in public and private intercourse, contrived to get up the reputation of a shrewd and sagacious statesman. Never was reputation built on more unsound bases, or less merited in fact or worth. Nevertheless it must be owned that prior to his fall Lord Clarendon held no inconsiderable place among the men of aristocratic mark and Court favor who believe that this island was made for them to govern as they please and at their own price, from one generation to another. Lord Malmesbury had to follow this man, and to obliterate as far as possible his latter footsteps. He has so far been certainly successful. By simply obeying the national behests on two or three leading subjects, as spoken in Parliament and the Press, he has contrived to become popular for the time being. How long this popularity will last is another affair. Autumn is coming, which has frequently proved an unhealthy season to political institutions, even the best established. When the two Houses are no longer sitting, the sinister influences of continental diplomacy are more apt to prevail on official minds already predisposed to listen to retrograde views. The result of the Paris Conference, which has now been sitting for some weeks, is yet unknown. But the belief gains ground that a secret compact in some shape exists between France and Russia, with a view to the future of the Turkish Empire; and well-informed persons are equally convinced that upon Lord Clarendon quitting Downing-street he had gone far in the direction of cementing a counter-alliance between the Governments of Great Britain and Austria. To the existence of an intimate understanding of this kind is ascribed, and, I am disposed to think, justly, the comparatively easy termination of the *Cagliari* affair. A gentleman of my acquaintance observed, the other day, to a leading member of the Derby Cabinet, that the King of Naples showed his sense in trying, while there was time, to make to himself friends of some of the Western Powers, as he was likely to want them all by and bye. "Do you think so?" was the reply. "Yes, and so do you," said my friend. The minister looked grave, but made no intimation of dissent. In truth Italy is every hour becoming more and more a cause of anxiety to the rest of Europe. Sardinia floats well upon the dark and superficially tranquil sea,—holding her breath like a skillful swimmer, and making as though she meant to move, yet moving not. But the attitude of expectation, however wisely chosen and adroitly held, cannot be indefinitely prolonged. England having broken the fine promises of sympathy and sustainment given at the Peace of Paris in 1856, has lost her influence at Turin, while France has unquestionably contrived to gain more ascendancy than ever over the minds of Count Cavour and the King. Threatened by Austria, forsaken by England, and courted by the emissaries of Russia and France, it is not surprising that the gallant but isolated standard-bearer of free constitutionalism on the shores of the Mediterranean should feel that, whatever comes, she must, for her very life, keep well with her *exigeant* and dangerous ally of St. Cloud. The exiled friends of Italian republicanism naturally point to the existence of this overwhelming pressure on the existing Government of Piedmont; and looking to the iron yoke of absolutism maintained in France, they ask what security can there be that, in the paroxysm of a European struggle, the best part of Sardinia's domestic liberties would not disappear "by command of his Majesty, Napoleon III.? Were Lord Malmesbury, at heart, a Liberal, were he even a Tory of George Canning's school, we might feel his misgiving on this score. But the old boon companion of the present Emperor of the French, and the personal intimate of M. Walewski and M. Brunow, the astute and accomplished Envoy of Russia here, is not the man to infuse hope or confidence into the hearts of Piedmontese statesmen of the moderate school. Already, on another testing question, that of the right of the Danubian Principalities to internal self-government, our present ministers have, it is feared, committed themselves to persevere in the retrograde course taken by their predecessors: but of this, more another time.

Of the members of the Derby Cabinet, the man who has incontestably made most way this session in public estimation is Lord Stanley. Like his colleague already spoken of, he is sadly deficient in address and utterance. His countenance is a curious copy of his father's, but without its flashing eye and expression of buoyant and almost boyish fun that renders Lord Derby's features, when animated, highly interesting, if not handsome. Some strange and seemingly incurable spasmodic action of the nerves or muscles renders the youthful President of the Board of Control scarcely intelligible when first he rises to speak. His jaws seem as though they were riveted together, and his words appear to be forcing their way forth through his clenched teeth. The effort to be audible is obviously most painful; and the whole frame appears to writhe and stagger while it continues. After a while, however, the cruel gripe of *mouvais honte*, or whatever else it is, gradually seems to relax. In the excitement of his subject the icy bondage seems to thaw; and though in the oratoric sense his tongue can never be said to be entirely loosed, he contrives towards the end of his discourse to speak plain. Plain enough it is in other respects. Not a ray of humor or imagination ever gleams across the earnest but unimpassioned web of argumentation. Lord Stanley is a man who was never seen to laugh, and upon whom a *bon mot* or a metaphor produces apparently no more effect than one of Benjamin Franklin's letters did upon the mind of George III. He has no amusements, and no friends. His whole time is spent in reading, digesting and preparing for use the contents of Blue Books, as our Parliamentary literature is called. As the best-informed young man of his party, the heir to an ancient earldom and estates worth £100,000 a year, he is sure of having troops of followers and adherents in political life; but the want of geniality, wit and originality, will always prove a serious drawback on his influence as a party leader or a Parliamentary chief. In spite of these defects, Lord Stanley has done well in his conduct of the last of the three India bills through the House of Commons. He entered upon his labors, it is true, when the party interest of the question had ceased, and the real battle was over. He found all sections weary and exhausted, and he had the good sense to say on every occasion as little as possible, and to press only the one practical and unanswerable argument in each case—"Well, if not, will you tell us what you will agree to?" With a disunited and discordant opposition, this proved effectual. When Lord Palmerston differed from his proposition, Lord John Russell was generally disposed to agree; and when both dissented, Mr. Bright and Mr. Roebuck were sure to lend him such an amount of aid as to enable him to carry his proposition. In this way the new project for the future government of India has got through the Commons, and it now awaits the judgment of the Peers. I am not so sure as some of our leading journalists appear to be as to the unanimity of that assembly in its favor. Lord Grey, Lord Murteagh and others will, I suspect, have a good deal to say on various portions of the bill. The constitution of the new Council will, probably, call forth no sparing criticism from the members of a body whose instincts are strongly opposed to the rendering the head of a great department absolute therein. As the measure has left the Commons, no real power of control over the minister is vested in the Council. They may meet, grumble, record their discontent in minutes or memorandums, adjourn, draw their quarter's salaries, and meet again. But they can veto nothing wrong even for three months; they can originate no practical measure that does not happen to square with the whim of the Vernon, Smith or Ellenborough of the day; they are to be to all intents and purposes what Bentham called an official Board—viz., "a screen"—useless in fine weather, and most awful when broken up to serve as fagots for a good crackling blaze in bad. The tendencies are every day showing themselves more and more powerful in our Government towards centralized bureaucracy. The India bill is a signal development of this tendency; and some day or other, when things next go wrong in the East, people will find it out. But for the present, every one outside a narrow circle of the Company's servants and officials, in *esse* or in *posse*, are tired and sick of a subject more popularly appreciated or understood; and, come weal come woe, Lord Stanley's experimental measure is likely to be passed by the Legislature, and to be regarded as for him a great success. Meanwhile the Opposition, dispirited and ashamed of the lamentable figure it has cut ever since the absurd attempt to carry Mr. Cardwell's motion, only desires an early prorogation. In numbers, abilities and following out of doors the Liberal Party is overwhelmingly strong, were it only at one with itself. But the middle-class members of the party, who represent generally large industrious towns, are out of all patience at the insolent exclusiveness of the Whig oligarchy; and until a fair representation of their order in the administration is recognized as a palpable and permanent right, they cannot be expected to help any clique of territorial nobles in getting back to power. As soon as these latter are convinced that the former are in earnest, they will make terms; and whenever that happens the fate of Derbyism is sealed.

Reception of Douglas.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Springfield, Ill., Monday, July 19, 1858.

You will, doubtless, before the reception of this, have learned of the triumphant entry of Senator Douglas into the State of Illinois, and the enthusiastic welcome given him in every place through which he passed, up to the time of his reaching the capital of the State, where his reception amounted to a perfect ovation. Notwithstanding he had previously spoken four times on Saturday, at as many different places, and must have been greatly fatigued when he reached Springfield, his speech, in the delivery of which between two and three hours were consumed, was distinguished by the greatest vigor and clearness, and the whole assembly, amounting to not less than six thousand persons, were perfectly carried away by their enthusiasm. Just before the arrival of the train at Edward's Grove, near the city, where the people had assembled to receive Mr. Douglas, the rain poured down in torrents; this made the number present much smaller than it would have been had the weather continued clear. There was scarcely a citizen of any distinction whatever, living in or near Springfield, who was not present. Among them we recognized Judge Treat, of the Supreme Court; the Hon. Thomas H. Campbell, Antrim Campbell, and others of distinction. Judge Treat, who is not less distinguished for his legal ability than for his wisdom and prudence, and whose influence in Illinois, though exerted in a very quiet way, is second to that of no man—Stephen A. Douglas alone excepted—though understood to be personally friendly to Mr. Douglas, took no public part, we believe, in his reception. This course, in view of the position he holds as Judge of the Supreme Court, is right, and meets with universal approbation. A Judge, while in office, should always hold himself aloof from popular political demonstration of every kind.

At the close of the address, the military companies and carriages formed in a procession, and, headed by John S. Bradford, Esq., Marshal of the day, returned to the city, where another hearty welcome was extended by such of the ladies who, from the severity of the storm, were prevented being present at the grove.

At night the German Turners serenaded Judge Douglas at the St. Nicholas Hotel, (we have a St. Nicholas here, understand,) and the Judge responded in a few brief and appropriate remarks. This morning, (Monday,) while I write, he is at the St. Nicholas, receiving the visits and congratulations of his numerous friends.

On Saturday night there was a large gathering in the legislative hall of the capitol to hear the Hon. Abraham Lincoln in reply to Mr. Douglas. Mr. Lincoln, though not perhaps so well calculated for a leader as Senator Douglas, is a remarkably able man. In addition to his talents as a lawyer, he has many personal qualities, which have endeared him to the people of Illinois, and will be beyond all question the strongest opponent that could be found in the State to oppose Mr. Douglas.

It is, we believe, somewhat of an anomaly for a Senator of the United States to be stumping the State, and another who wishes to be Senator following in his wake, yet thus it is at the present time in Illinois, and none can have heard either of these gentlemen speak without being impressed and highly gratified with the fact that whenever reference is made by either to the other, it is in the kindest, most courteous and dignified manner. The approaching political contest between Senator Douglas and Mr. Lincoln will be one of the severest we have ever had in the State, but that it will result in the reëlection of Douglas there appears to be at present very little doubt.

College Commencements.

The University of Rochester has conferred the following honorary degrees:

A.B., upon J. D. Bradley and J. A. Drake.

D.D., upon the Rev. Henry C. Fish, of Newark, New-Jersey; the Rev. John C. Burroughs, President of the University of Chicago; and John C. Harrison, of ——.

L.L.D., upon Justin R. Loomis, President of the University of Lewisburg.

The Rochester Theological Seminary had a graduating Class of 18 at the last Commencement. The Rochester *Union* says:

"At the meeting of the New-York Baptist Union for Ministerial Education, last Tuesday, on motion of Dr. Robinson, it was resolved to raise a fund of $2,500 for the purpose of making loans to theological students who are temporarily embarrassed, but feel a repugnance to becoming actual pensioners upon the bounty of the Union. The next thing was to raise the money, and nothing, or next to nothing, had been done in this direction until yesterday, when Dr. Robinson received from J. D. Reid, Esq., of Utica, Superintendent of the New-York and Buffalo Telegraph Line, a note authorizing a draft upon him for $1,000, to be applied to the proposed loan fund—nearly half of the sum desired! This well-timed liberality will prove most acceptable at the present time, when business is at so low an ebb and it is extremely difficult to raise money for any benevolent purpose."

The Hew-Haven *Palladium* has the following interesting items concerning Yale College:

"John McClellan, of Windham County, of the Class of 1785, is the oldest living graduate of the College.

The Class of 1788, seventy years ago, graduated 35 members, of whom Judge Woodworth, of the New-York Supreme Court, and Daniel Stebbins, were alive in 1856, but Judge Woodworth, is now, we think, deceased.

The Class of 1798, sixty years ago, graduated 21 members, among them the late Judge Bristoll, of this city. Only three, Pliny Arms, Ebenezer Learned and Joseph Williams, are marked as living in 1856.

The Class of 1808 celebrates its 50th anniversary since graduation, during Commencement Week. It had fifty members at graduation, of whom twenty-three were living at the time of issuing the last Triennial Catalogue in 1856. Drs. Knight and Beers, and the Hon. Ralph I. Ingersoll, of this city, were members of the Class, and so was the Rev. Dr. Hewit of Bridgeport.

The Class of 1818 celebrates its 40th anniversary. It graduated with sixty-seven members, of whom over forty survive. Ex Governor Dutton, of this city; Judge Francis Cone, of Georgia; President Humphreys, of St. John's College, Maryland; and Chancellor Whittlesey, of New-York, were members of this Class."

The Providence *Journal* says that the exercises at the next anniversary of Brown University promise to be more than usually attractive. On Tuesday, Aug. 31, the addresses before the Phi Beta Kappa Society will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. A. P. Peabody, editor of the *North American Review*. On the afternoon of the same day, an oration will be delivered before the Philermenian and United Brothers' Societies by James B. Angell, Esq., Professor of Modern Languages in Brown University; a poem will also be delivered by Col. C. C. Van Zandt, of Newport. In the evening, the Rev. T. D. Anderson, of Roxbury, Mass., will address the Society for Missionary Inquiry. Wednesday, Commencement Day, will be devoted to the exercises of the Graduating Class, and to the dinner of the Alumni.

We are requested to remind the graduates of Union College of the proposed meeting of the Alumni Association at Schenectady, on Wednesday, the 28th inst., for the purpose of laying the corner-stone of their new Hall. In the morning an address will be delivered in the Presbyterian Church by Chancellor Tappan, followed by a Poem by Alfred B. Street and an Oration by one of the graduating class. A procession will then be formed, and proceed to "The Hill," when the corner-stone will be laid and an address delivered. A collation will follow, presided over by Judge Lott, and addresses will be made by Senators Seward and King, Judges Edmonds and Parker, President Wayland, and other graduates. In the evening a social reunion will close the ceremonies of the day. The Commencement will take place the next day, Thursday, the 29th.

The exercises of Commencement Week at Hamilton College began on Sunday last, and ended on Thursday. On Sunday evening the Society of Christian Research was addressed by the Rev. Asa D. Smith, D.D., of New-York. He spoke of the Influence of the Christian Ministry. His congregation was large. The annual examination for admission to College took place on Monday and Tuesday, and there are indications of greater accessions than usual. The Prize Declamation took place on Monday evening.

On Tuesday morning the Literary Societies held their anniversaries on College Hill. Before the Phenix Society the Valedictory was pronounced, by H. A. Grant, of Enfield, Conn. Mosely Morris, of Washington, D. C., was the Valedictorian before the Union Society. The Sigma Phi Society held its anniversary with the Hamilton Chapter. Of the seven Chapters, connected with as many different Colleges, six were represented, and a large number of the older graduates of Hamilton were in attendance. In the absence of Dr. Kendrick, of Rochester, Prof. Henry Fowler, of Rochester, delivered a poem.

On Tuesday evening George William Curtiss, Esq., delivered an address before the Literary Societies. His subject was the "Relations of Education to Democracy," and he attempted to define "What is Democracy and what is Education?"

F. Cozzens, Esq., who was to have delivered a poem, was prevented by illness.

Wednesday forenoon the Hon. D. S. Dickinson delivered an address before the gaduates of the Law Department. In the afternoon, the Hon. Anson S. Miller, of Rockford, Ill., addressed the Alumni.

The Utica *Gazette* says that the Rev. Dr. Fisher, of Cincinnati, has definitely accepted the Presidency of Hamilton College, to which he was recently elected.

Free Academy Examinations.

Free Academy, Friday, July 23, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At the late Examination for admission to the Free Academy, 379 candidates applied for admission 347 were admitted, and 32 were rejected. The following schedule gives the number sent from each Grammar-school, the respective admissions and rejections:

Grammar School No.	Admitted.	Rejected.	Total Applicants.	Grammar School No.	Admitted.	Rejected.	Total Applicants.
1	—	—	—	26	—	—	—
2	20	1	21	27	—	—	—
3	—	—	—	28	—	—	—
4	—	—	—	29	—	—	—
5	1	—	1	30	—	—	—
6	—	—	—	31	4	—	4
7	1	1	2	32	7	—	7
8	3	—	3	33	—	—	—
9	—	—	—	34	11	—	11
10	2	2	4	35	55	2	57
11	26	—	26	36	2	—	2
12	1	1	2	37	6	—	6
13	4	3	7	38	10	—	10
14	13	1	14	39	5	1	6
15	2	—	2	40	61	1	62
16	—	—	—	41	17	1	18
17	16	1	17	42	3	—	3
18	2	6	8	43	—	—	—
19	3	—	3	44	6	1	7
20	7	—	7	45	26	1	27
21	6	—	6	46	—	—	—
22	1	—	1	48	10	1	11
23	5	5	10	49	8	3	11
24	3	—	3		—	—	—
25	—	—	—	Total	347	32	379

At the February Examination, 1858, eight candidates applied, and were admitted to the Introductory Class Of these

Grammar School No.		Grammar School No.	
11 sent	1	40 sent	1
18 sent	1	41 sent	1
38 sent	1	45 sent	2
39 sent	1		—
Total			8

J. OAKLEY NODYNE,
Secretary and Librarian.

Astor Library—Politeness.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: Allow me to call the public attention to a matter, which though small in itself, is deserving of censure. In many American public institutions you find a strange impoliteness shown to visitors and strangers. The clerks at these places receive you unkindly, deign hardly to answer your polite questions and serve you with reluctance. Why is this? Are the Americans an impolite people? I should think the "employes" and "kanzlists" in the small towns of France and Germany ought not to outdo in civility the officers of the metropolis of the United States. Your obedient servant,

C. E. SCHMIDT.

Scientific Items.

Sub-Alpine Tunnel.—An interesting communication on the Sub-Alpine Tunnel has been received by the Academy of Sciences from M. Menabrea, one of the most distinguished members of the Piedmontese Parliament. It was stated several months ago that the immense work of boring a tunnel under the Alps, between Modane and Bardonèche, had commenced. Two kinds of perforators, worked by condensed air instead of steam, are employed, one invented by Mr. Bartlett, the other by M. Sommeiller; and the manner in which these machines perform their duty affords the first practical demonstration of the possibility of employing compressed air as a motive power with advantage. By means of these perforators, holes for blasting may be bored through the hardest sienite in one-twelfth of the time which would be required if ordinary means were employed. In order to understand the importance of this result, it may be stated that, in tunneling, three-fourths of the time is employed in boring holes, and the remainder in charging and blasting; hence, accelerating the former operation is an immense advantage. A new and curious fact has been observed during these works, viz.: that when the air condensed to the degree above mentioned is shot into the gallery from the machine, any water happening to be near the latter suddenly congeals, although the ambient temperature be about 18° centigrade (72° Fahrenheit). Hence, when a large mass of compressed air is driven into a gallery situated at 1,600 metres below the outer surface of the earth, and where consequently the temperature must be about 160° Fahrenheit, the dilation of the compressed air produces a diminution of temperature sufficient to counterbalance the excess alluded to. The progress now making per day in boring is three metres on each side of the mountain, or six metres per day in all.

Lock-Jaw.—The *Abeille Médicale* relates a case of traumatic tetanus, cured by the inhalation of chloroform. The patient, a small landowner in the commune of St. Servant, (Morbihan,) had had the index and the middle finger of his left hand crushed by the wheel of a cart heavily laden. The upper portion of the index had to be amputated, but the middle finger was saved. About three weeks after, he caught cold by running out at night in his shirt to give the alarm, a neighboring house being on fire; two days afterwards the first symptoms of lock-jaw made their appearance and continued to increase to an alarming degree. Dr. Paulus, of Josselin, being called in, first administered opiates and emollient enemas; then, observing that the wound of the index appeared unusually dry, dressed it with a pledget of lint steeped in chloroform. The rigidity of the body and muscular contractions increasing, he administered chloroform by inhalation, but not to a degree sufficient to obtain complete stupor. This at once afforded some relief to the patient, which lasted for the space of about an hour, the alarming symptoms then returned. The inhalations were repeated two or three times a day, anti-spasmodic potions being administered internally in the intervals. At length, at the end of the seventh day of this treatment, the spasms having assumed a remittent type, so as to return precisely at certain hours, the cure was completed with sulphate of quinine.

Revaccination.—A paper on this subject was recently presented to the Academy of Medicine of Paris, in the name of Dr. Vleminckx, one of its corresponding members. The author gives an account of the experiments instituted at Gand by Dr. Denobele, with a view to ascertain the advantages arising from a repetition of vaccination at various periods of life. The results arrived at are, that between the ages of 20 and 40 revaccination only takes effect upon 4 out of 100 patients, while the proportion of those on whom it takes effect between the ages of 40 and 60 is 23 per cent.; and between the ages of 60 and 70 54 per cent. The consequences deduced from these facts are: 1. That until the age of 25 revaccination is useless; 2. That from that age to 35 it produces useful effects upon a very small number of persons, and that consequently it need not be very strenuously recommended at that period of life; 3. That from the age of 35 and upwards it becomes really prophylactic, and therefore necessary; 4. That when vaccination has not taken effect at a certain period, this is no reason for concluding that it will not take effect at some future period. Hence Dr. Vleminckx concludes that the revaccination of the pupils of schools and seminaries, as also of soldiers in the army, is useless.

Donati's Comet.—Mr. W. C. Bond writes from Cambridge Observatory to the Boston *Traveler*: "I send the following notice of the rather remarkable Comet which is now approaching the earth, but as yet is at the great distance of some two hundred millions of miles. It was first seen in Europe, at Florence, by M. Donati, on June 2, and first seen in America, at the Cambridge Observatory, on June 28. Its elements have been computed by the discoverer, M. Donati, Villarceau, Bruhn, Hall and Tuttle. There is, as might be expected, a considerable discrepancy among these computers in the time of Perihelion Passage, but the elements indicate that the comet will be very much brighter, although, owing to the situation of its orbit, it will be seen to the greatest advantage in the Southern hemisphere; moreover, it will soon be lost to us for a while in the sun's rays, and will afterwards reappear in the morning. This must not be confounded with comet III., 1858, discovered at this Observatory May 2, by H. P. Tuttle.

A New Virtue in Vaccination.—The *Abeille Médicale* publishes a discovery by Dr. Lukomski, which, if borne out by further experiments, may be ranked among the most singular of the present century, viz: that vaccination is a specific against a disorder which, though commonly the punishment of vice, still not unfrequently counts even the purest among its victims. Dr. Lukomski who has communicated his discovery to the Academies of Science and Medicine at Paris, and to that of St. Petersburg, asserts that vaccinations repeated five or six times or more, allowing a week to pass after each operation, will effectually and certainly cure the most inveterate affection, and also, to a certain extent, act as a prophylactic.

Imitation of Pearls.—At a *soirée* lately held at St Bartholomew's Hospital Mr. Quekett exhibited specimens illustrating the manner in which pearls were produced naturally, and the manner in which the natural productions might be artificially imitated. He showed that the oyster-shell was first perforated from without by a boring worm, and when the inner layer is reached this layer is pushed inwards, covered with lustrous coating of the shell, and at length detached. The introduction of wires and other foreign bodies from without imitated the action of the borer, and the body became coated or plated with the pearly layer. This is doubtless important in a commercial point of view.

Lap-welded Iron Tubes.—Mr. Joseph McCully has invented a machine, which was first operated by the firm of Morris, Trasker & Morris, of Philadelphia, for lap-welding iron tubes in four continuous operations. The *Scientific American* describes the process of manufacture, and adds: "Hitherto, tubes of this character have only been made from one to eight inches in diameter, but the machinery of Mr. McCully, we understand, is capable of making twelve-inch pipes, which, when manufactured, will undoubtedly take the place of riveted flues in long cylindrical boilers, also the riveted pipes employed for the chimneys of some steamers and locomotives. Such flues can be made cheaper than the riveted kind, and they are much stronger and handsomer."

Microscopes.—At the June meeting of the Boston Society of Natural History, Dr. Bacon exhibited a series of first-class microscopic objectives, made by Mr. Grunow, of New-Haven, Conn. They embraced the most useful working powers, and in them allowance was made for the thickness of the glass covering the object. He explained the mechanism of the adjustments, and alluded to their wide angular aperture, of great importance when not carried to excess in bringing out the finer details of microscopic structure. Their power was tested on some very delicate photographs, diatoms, and other minute objects.

Improvement in Dental Surgery.—A ingenious instrument for operating upon teeth, by the aid of galvanic action, is now in use at Liverpool. The apparatus consists of a galvanic battery, connected by wires with two platina points. These are inserted in the diseased tooth, and are at the will of the patient and the operator momentarily heated to redness, the affect being, as we are assured, to destroy the nervous sensibility, and remove the pain instantaneously. The operation is said to be certain and effectual.

Kansas Affairs.

CERTIFICATES OF ELECTION ISSUED TO THOSE ELECTED UNDER THE LECOMPTON CONSTITUTION.

From the Kansas Herald.

By reference to a letter from Gen. Isacks, it will be seen that Gen. Calhoun has issued certificates to all those elected under the Lecompton Constitution.

It will be seen that the Free-State members from this county receive their certificates. This will give that party a majority in both branches of the Legislature. In the balance of the counties the certificates are issued according to the heretofore-published letter of Calhoun. This gives the control into the hands of the Free-State men, in the event we become a State. Now the question is divested of many of its old prejudices. Let all men come up to the polls, and settle the question by accepting the ordinance. There is no use of further strife and agitation. Accept the ordinance, and the peace, quiet, and prosperity of Kansas is certain.

Leavenworth City, July 13.

Gen. L. J. Eastin—*Dear Sir:* I have just received a letter from Gen John Calhoun, inclosing a letter to Gen. Denver, and also the certificates of all the members elected to the Legislature under the Lecompton Constitution.

In the absence of the Governor I was requested to retain and distribute the certificates to the following-named gentlemen, to wit.:

SENATORS.

Johnson County—E. S. Wilkerson, A. Payne.
Leavenworth County—C. Chadwick, G. Sparks, C. Vaughn.
Doniphan and Atchison—R. S. Kelly.
Atchison—J. T. Heriford.
Doniphan—S. Tennat.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Jackson County.—W. J. Sharriff, A. A. Cox, H. W. Jones, J. B. Wiley.
Doniphan County—Whitehead, Boyd, Head and Wilson.
Atchison County—H. Bay, A. Elliott and J. P. Wheeler.
Leavenworth County—W. Kemp, J. W. Norris, J. H. Notware, D. Gray, G. W. Gardener, W. Pennock, P. R. Orr. C. J. Park.

The others have been mailed to the Hon. Hugh S. Walsh, acting Governor. For the information of the gentlemen concerned, I desire to say that certificates will be duly mailed to them at their respective post-offices. Those of members elect from this county will be left at the Recorder's office.

The returns for State officers will be made to the Legislature, and they will have the whole subject in their hands,

Very respectfully,
A. J. ISACKS.

One of Mr. Berdan's mechanical bakeries has been opened in Cincinnati.

The "Free-Love" Iniquity.

A MOVEMENT TO SUPPRESS THE NUISANCE AT BERLIN HEIGHTS—A CASE OF FAMILY DISCORD OCCASIONED BY THE "PASSIONAL ATTRACTION" SYSTEM.

From the Sandusky (Ohio) Register, July 23.

We have received numerous letters from citizens of Berlin Township, which we would cheerfully publish, had we space for them all. As it is, they are so lengthy, and there are so many of them, that we find it impossible to give them an insertion at length. Below, however, we give the substance of some of them, reserving notice of the remainder for another time.

We are glad to learn that *there is some prospect of the success of a negotiation having for its object the purchase, by a few of the citizens of Berlin, of the property owned by the Free Lovers*, who, it is hoped, can be thus induced peaceably to leave the township. The correspondent who sends us this information, says that the people are at last *thoroughly aroused to the necessity of taking positive steps towards removing the pest from their midst*. This, he says, must and will be done, and he hopes it will be accomplished without any resort to violent measures. His opinion is "that if the citizens of Berlin unite in this determination and give the Free Lovers to understand that their presence and loathsome practices will no longer be tolerated,—at the same time offering to take their property off their hands, and to furnish them with every facility and assistance in removing quietly and peaceably, the colony will accede to their wishes, and no longer intrude themselves upon a community in which they have become so obnoxious."

Another correspondent writes us that rumors are constantly afloat that "a mob is to arrive on certain nights, from Huron, Sandusky, Norwalk or Berlin ville, keeping the Free Lovers continually on the look out, with spies, borrowing arms, firing signal-guns at night—first two guns from the Water Cure Mill, then two from 'Happy Hill,' to quiet their fears."

Another correspondent thanks us, and our correspondents of last week, for again calling attention to the doings of the "pestiferous brood;" and adds, "it is to be hoped that, now the ball has been put in motion, the agitation will be kept up, until this foul pestilence which is polluting the moral atmosphere of this otherwise virtuous Berlin, shall be cleansed of its infection, and restored to its original purity." In answer to the expressions of surprise, so frequently uttered, that the good people of Berlin should so long have tolerated the nuisance, he says that "such submission has not been voluntary, but that the difficulty has been in uniting upon some effectual plan for the removal of the curse." A small minority, he says, have been the apologists of the Free-Lovers, and have asserted their "God-given right" to locate and remain in Berlin or anywhere else, in the enjoyment of all their peculiar notions. The writer disposes of this class in a few words—by showing that "no individual or set of individuals have a better right to enforce their obnoxious doctrines upon a virtuous and religious community, than they have to innoculate the small-pox or any other infectious disease into that community." The latter kills the body only; the former kills the soul. "Another class," he says, "express themselves anxious for the removal of the pest, but when anything is attempted to be done in that direction, they stand off, and cry 'moral suasion.' To this class I would say, you might as well use moral suasion to break in pieces the adamantine rock."

He adds: "We have still another class, which I am happy to state is rapidly increasing in numbers, who are ready to say to this horde of corruption, 'Go ye out from amongst us!—peaceably if you will—*but go ye must!*'"

We append a note received from Mr. N. G. Sherman, relating to a statement made in his previous communication, which, as an act of justice to the party named therein, we give in full:

Berlinville, July 20 '58.

Gents: Mr. Marcus Hopkins, a son of Mr. John M. Hopkins called upon me to-day and said he felt aggrieved that I had so publicly noticed him in connection with the Free-Lovers. He felt ashamed to be even named in the same article with them. From his explanation I have become satisfied that the word used by me in the article published does him injustice in the impression that might be inferred from it; and as his errors of the past were innocent and the resolves for the future are manly and noble, they should be forever effaced from the record, and I most cheerfully do so.

Yours, &c., N. G. SHERMAN.

We have received a lengthy letter from Mr. J. M. Hopkins, in reply to that of Mr. Sherman. Mr. Hopkins takes issue with the latter as to the truth of some of his statements, so far as he is himself concerned, denying that he has been "active in giving the Free Lovers aid and comfort in public circles, in giving bail, in furnishing team and driving it himself for them to pic nic and bathing places, and by his constant presence and influence at home and abroad for them." He adds:

"It is false that 'Mr. Noah Hill and two or three of his sons and one son-in-law have been first and foremost in locating and retaining the Free Lovers at the Heights,' as a few facts will show. The Davis House was leased as early as June, '57, to Mrs. Powers, and this was the first location of Free-Lovers at the Heights. About the same time the Rev. F. A. Demming offered his farm for sale, and said repeatedly that he would as soon sell to Free-Lovers as any body if he could get his money; and walked into every field with them, knowing that they were such, and only failed to sell to them because they could not agree upon terms.

May, '75, Mr H. Blackman sold a small place to one of 'these loathsome beings in human shape,' who has since bought a small piece of land of Mr. H. L. Hill."

He adds: "To arraign a man for selling land, goods, or other property or labor to Free-Lovers is virtually to arraign almost every man in the community. Practical men are not very apt to inquire, when they have these commodities for sale, into the color of a man's creed, but only whether he has got the 'needful.' The non-intercourse policy as a means of getting rid of the Free-Lovers has been proposed here and abandoned by its advocates as impracticable. Indeed, a certain deacon of the church, who had advocated it strongly, upon finding that he could obtain flour at the 'Free-Love Mill' upon better terms than elsewhere, might have been seen with a bag of flour upon his back, rather late in the evening emerging from 'the old Water Cure site.'"

The foregoing embraces every material statement in Mr. H.'s letter, and in justice to all parties we give them the benefit of a publication.

From the Chicago Press and Tribune.

The doctrines and doings of Free Lovers we have been accustomed to hear called by another name, against which have been placed penalties, if not on the statute books, certainly in the minds of the right-thinking, and ill will fare the highest interests of the community where the standard is lowered, because scoundrel husbands and knaves, false to honor and to those they have sworn to protect, cloak their libertinism and shelter their villanies under the names of Spiritualism, Free-Love, &c.

A case in point in our community is that of a well-known citizen in the South Division, whom, according to his own statements, the spirits for a year past have been influencing, and not in a direction to speak very highly for the character and disposition of the spirits, measured even by the most ordinary worldly standard. For a year past an unblushing association with a shameless wanton, alike "*spiritually*" influenced with himself, has supplanted the ties and loyalty that should have bound him to his home and the mother of his two children. Within that time so shameless have been their actions that the pair have once paid a fine in our Police Court, the man under an assumed name.

The spirits told him some months since that his lawful partner, a most estimable lady, was "not his wife, *that they lacked affinities*," &c. Since that time their home has been a desolate one. Yesterday the matter culminated in a scene which brought the subject before the public, and to the notice we reluctantly, and yet with a sense of duty as public journalists, take of the case.

"The spirits" ordered the perjured husband to pack up his furniture and all his possessions, and leave the city and his wife, and had conveniently, of course, given the same directions to the abandoned paramour. To hear was to obey, and yesterday forenoon every article of value in the house, the rich dresses and little trinkets of the wife, her pictures, her piano, in fact all her personal property in the house, was packed up, with such exceptions as she could by stealth secure. The poor wife, almost frantic with grief, was told to leave and take care of herself—for the spirits had so ordered.

Thus everything that graced and adorned the late home of the parties, which was one much above the ordinary class in point of elegance and the means of gratifying taste, has disappeared, among them much brought by the deserted wife on her marriage.

Some instances, becoming too common in our communities, tempt one to wish that the whipping-post and ducking stool of old might be revived, for the better instruction of "Free-Lovers." Law can only partially reach them; the remedies referred to, properly applied, might do something more.

One feature in the case seems to savor a little too much of the ordinary rascalities of earth, to have been solely the suggestion of spirits. Some years since, the husband conveyed to his wife the homestead on Monroe-street, to be held in trust for her by a well known citizen. As incident to this late movement, an old mortgage on the property has recently been brought forward, and under this the property sold within the present week, to a relative of the husband, for $1,000, though worth many times that sum. It is said that the injured wife, in this latter instance, will obtain redress and regain her rights. We trust it may be the case.

Measures have been taken by the wife to procure a divorce, which will sever her from her worthless better half, and yet leave her in comfortable circumstances as far as worldly effects are concerned.

The Minnesota Senatorship—Defence of the Vice-President.

The Washington *Union* publishes a communication from Asbury Dickens, Secretary of the Senate, contradicting an imputation upon the Vice-President, Breckenridge. Mr. Dickens says:

"Agreeably to a plan reported by the Committee on the Judiciary, and agreed to by the Senate, the papers which indicated the classes to which the Senators from Minnesota were to be assigned, were prepared and put into the ballot-box by the Secretary, and the drawing took place at his table, on which the box had been placed, and where the Senators from Minnesota came for the purpose of drawing. The Vice-President was in his usual seat, which is above, and some feet removed from the Secretary's table; so that any interference with the drawings on the part of the Vice-President would have been impossible. The preparation of the papers to be drawn, the drawing them out, and, in fact, the whole proceedings, were open and public, in presence of the Senate and of numerous spectators. The Vice-President was only a looker-on, his duty not requiring anything to be done by him. The proceeding was, moreover, in all respects similar to what has been done on all similar occasions from the beginning of the Government."

The Ohio Lunatic Asylum at Newburgh, has been closed in consequence of the failure of the Leg- [illegible]

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The British Embezzlement Case—Motion to Discharge the Prisoner Denied.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—July 26.

Before Judge Ingraham.

Peel vs. *Elliott*.—The action may be brought in the name of the plaintiff. The statutes of England vest the property in the officer, and give him authority to sue for it.

There is nothing in the decision of Judge Hoffman, 11 Howard, p. 1, which interferes with such a mode of sustaining the action. He says: "if the State sues without the individuality of a Monarch, some public officer representing it, must be upon the record."

And again, "an ambassador may sustain an action on behalf of the sovereign."

Where the property is vested in the officer for the time being, and he is authorized to maintain an action therefor in his own name, by the country he represents. I see no reason why he cannot sue in this country.

This action for the recovery of the money embezzled, is not merged in the extent, and proceedings thereon, nor affected thereby, so far as I have been able to obtain information, in regard thereto. One is an information for the Government; the other a proceeding to obtain a payment of the debt, not interfered with by the former.

The objection that the facts are sworn to on information and belief, is not available on this motion. The means of information are stated, and they are sufficient to make out a *prima facie* case until denied by the defendant.

Motion to discharge order of arrest is denied, without prejudice to a renewal of the motion on affidavit of the defendant.

Mr. Whittaker, counsel for her Majesty's Secretary of War, later in the day, before Judge Sutherland, stated that the decision of Judge Ingraham was, that the defendant have leave to renew on his affidavits, and asked, if he should move to renew, that they have forty days' notice. The case will be on at 11 o'clock to-morrow, (Tuesday.)

Marchison et al. vs. *Sherman et al.*—The stipulation in this case was made in April, 1858, when the plaintiff was ready for trial, and would have had the case disposed of by a verdict. To avoid that, the stipulation was given by the defendants' attorney, whose authority and responsibility is not disputed. The effect of the stipulation has been to postpone the obtaining of judgment for more than three months, and after the whole time secured by the stipulation has expired, a motion is made to set aside the stipulation, on the alleged discovery that the plaintiff is not the owner of the notes in suit. Whether any other defence exists does not appear. To suffer such a motion to succeed would be doing great injustice to the plaintiffs, who, in relying on the stipulation, have delayed in obtaining judgment more than three months. The proposed defence is not one that commends itself to the Court, and the letter of Joseph Marchison only a threat of what he would do if pressed for payment, throws light on this application.

As to Joseph Sherman, there is no pretence of a ground on which to grant the motion, and as to the other defendant, I think under the circumstances, she must be bound by the acts of her co-defendant and her attorney, in giving the stipulation. Motion denied with $10 costs.

St. John vs. *Hart*.—The plaintiff should have made this motion as soon as he was aware of the defence of infancy. Since the answer was put in he has continued to proceed with the cause and has materially increased the costs. There is no excuse for this, and he can only be relieved on payment of them. Motion for leave to discontinue is granted on payment of the costs after the answer was put in. No costs allowed on this motion.

Sackett vs. *Havens*.—I do not think that the portion of the answer setting up a claim to the property under the will of John T. Havens, can be stricken out with a due regard to the defendant's rights. Whether under that will he acquired any estate, must be decided on the trial of the cause. The clause setting up an estoppel was conceded to be erroneous. That must be stricken out unless amended. There is no objection to the residue of the answer. Where a party has no knowledge or not sufficient knowledge to admit or deny, there the code permits him to state such a fact, and that is equivalent to a denial. But when he has information on which he has formed a belief he cannot use that form of answer. In such a case he may admit or deny on information and belief. Motion granted to strike out clause as to estoppel unless defendant amends the same within twenty days; costs to abide event.

Mills vs *Todd et al.*—The defendant, Todd, admits that he did not comply with the terms of the partnership, by paying in the moneys as agreed to therefor. He sets up as a set off to such failure, that the plaintiff did not comply on his part with the stipulations of the partnership. Taking it for granted that both parties allege the truth, and that both have violated the articles of copartnership, there is sufficient ground for continuing this injunction, independent of other reasons which appeared in the papers. Considering the feelings of the parties to each other, there can be no hope of the continuance of the firm, either amicably or profitably, and if neither party has complied with the terms, the partnership should be dissolved.

Motion to dissolve injunction denied, and reference ordered to James Maurice, Esq., to appoint a receiver and take the proper security.

Brokaw et al. vs. *Smith*.—The defendant admits in his answer the whole of the plaintiffs' claim, and sets up an agreement to receive 60 cents on the dollar in payment. He then says that he has always been ready and willing, and is now ready and willing to pay to the plaintiffs the said 60 cents on the dollar. There can be reason why he should not comply with that offer. If after payment the plaintiff succeeds and does not renew the balance he must pay costs. At any rate the agreement admits that sum to be due the plaintiff and the statute of 1858 requires it to be paid. Motion granted.

Louis Courchet vs. *Emilie Delafield*.—The case in which Judge Roosevelt's opinion was given was afterwards tried before me and judgment ordered for the plaintiff on the ground that the answer contained no defence. The case therefore furnishes no warrant for this answer. Motion for judgment granted.

Wilkin and Denton vs. *Moore and wife*.—No good reason is shown in the papers for the discovery sought. As the assignee and assignor sue both plaintiffs one may recover without the other. If the assignment was improperly executed, it would not deprive Denton of the right to recover, and does not affect the merits of the controversy. It is not sufficient for a party to say that he thinks a discovery is necessary. He must show how and why it is necessary, or he is not entitled to have the motion granted. Motion denied.

Mason vs. *Burke and others*.—Some of the objections made by the purchaser are not without force; unless they could be answered he should be discharged from the purchase.

First—The form of certificate of proof to the deed is not by any means satisfactory. The witness says the grantor acknowledged the deed in his presence, and he became a subscribing witness. He should have added that he was present at the execution of the deed. The certificate in Newman *vs.* Wells, 17 Wend., 140, was the same, and the Justice expressed the opinion that such certificate was defective. In Hollenback *vs.* Fleming, C. Hill, 305, Justice Brown says "the witness need not be present at the moment of execution. If he is called in by the parties immediately afterward, and is told it is their deed, and requested to sign as a witness, it is enough." But from both cases it is clear, and there can be no doubt of the correctness of the rule, that the witness must have so become the subscribing witness before the deed has been delivered. In the present case, perhaps, that might be inferred from the date of the deed by the certificate being the same.

Second—The objection to the notice of *lis pendens* can be obviated by an amendment.

Third—The objection to the admission of service on Clark is obviated by the affidavit of the genuineness of the signature and the affidavit can be filed *nunc pro tunc*.

Fourth—The objection to the names of Mr. Mason *et al.* is unavailing if they had no interest in the property, and their names can be stricken out.

The fifth and sixth objections will be answered by delivery of possession by Lynch.

Seventh—The objection to the conveyance of the mortgage to Mason is valid, and without a release from the parties to whom it belonged, on a confirmation of the assessment to him, the foreclosers should not be compelled to take the property.

Eighth—The taxes and assessments due should be paid by the referee out of the purchase money. If the judgment does not provide for that, such provision can be obtained by amendment.

This motion should be granted unless within 20 days the objections above referred to as valid are removed in the way suggested.

HABEAS CORPUS.

On the complaint of Jonas B. Phillips, counsel for Charles Broeme, the Judge granted a writ of *habeas corpus*, commanding the Warden of the City Prison to produce the body of Broeme in Court. Broeme is confined on an indictment for keeping a disorderly house. He was surrendered by his bail. A bill of exceptions was settled before Judge Russell. The matter is now before the Supreme Court, General Term, and the object of Broeme is to obtain his liberty until then.

In the matter of Caroline Lohse for the custody of Louis Gottschalk, an infant, vs. James Green.—Caroline Lohse complains that the said Louis Gottschalk, who is a minor, is detained of his liberty by James Green, and asks that a writ of *habeas corpus* may issue directed to James Green. Writ granted, returnable to-morrow.

Habeas corpus.—George Bowne petitioned Judge Sutherland for a writ of *habeas corpus* to be directed to the Warden of the City Prison, on the ground that he is restrained of his liberty. Granted.

SUPREME COURT—July 26.

Before Judge Bosworth.

Spring, Receiver, vs. M. & F. M. Mass and others.—Motion for injunction denied, without costs to either party, for reasons stated on the papers filed with the Clerk.

The Eighth-avenue Railroad Company vs. J. G. Utt.—Motion by Harris, that Palmer, defendant's attorney, pay to Harris the amount collected on the executions in this action, or that attachment issue, denied, without costs, on grounds noted on the papers filed with the Clerk.

Allen and others vs. Clark.—An order may be entered staying the execution and levy, on the terms and conditions stated on the papers before the Clerk.

Obituary.

Gen. Wm. F. Gordon, a well-known politician of the States-Rights school in Virginia, died in Albemarle County on the 21st inst.

A Query Touching Salt Lake.—Mr Editor Boston July 24'58 Will you Please too inform me if salt Lake ever rises When the Tide flows into it as there is a Wager bet on it one says it do rise the other says it don't Most Truly yours in Haste

Subscriber

Excuse the paper & Writer.

We think it does, "when the tide flows into it." — *Boston Post.*

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

Report of the Board of Visitors to the United States Military Academy at West Point.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
WEST POINT, N. Y., June 13, 1858.

SIR: The Board of Visitors appointed to attend the annual examination of the Military Academy at West Point have the honor of submitting the following report:

On the first day of June, 1858, the undersigned assembled at this place, and on the following day proceeded to an organization for the transaction of business. The President of the Board appointed special committees to examine into the actual state of discipline, instruction, police, administration, fiscal affairs, and other concerns of the institution, and the result of such examination made known at the several meetings of the Board is embodied under the different topics of this report.

INSTRUCTION.

The Board devoted six hours each day during their session to attending the examination of the cadets. The first or graduating class was examined in engineering, civil and military, in ethics and moral philosophy, in constitutional and international law, in chemistry, mineralogy, and geology, in infantry, cavalry, and artillery tactics. With the result of the examination of this class the Board were entirely satisfied. The promptness, intelligence, and skill evinced by the members of this class furnished conclusive evidence of the excellent intellectual training to which the students at this institution are subject. The examination of the first class having been completed, the academic corps and the Board of Visitors proceeded with the examination of the several other classes of cadets. The Board cannot repress the expression of profound admiration of the examination in philosophy and mathematics. The proficiency of the cadets in these most important branches of military education furnished gratifying proof of the fidelity with which the distinguished professors of these subjects had discharged their duties, as well as of the great industry and intelligence of the cadets. In each department of this wide subject the knowledge evinced was thorough and exact. The ability and great experience of Professors BARTLETT and CHURCH, the instructors in natural philosophy and mathematics, have rendered their respective courses, theoretically and practically, as perfect as possible to make any similar course of instruction. In chemistry, drawing, Spanish, painting, French, rhetoric, elocution and logic, the examinations afforded evidences of very creditable attainments upon the part of the cadets. The examinations in each of these studies were thorough, and of a character well calculated to ascertain the proficiency of the student in each branch or department of study. Among the most interesting exercises, of a thoroughly practical character, were those in the use of the bayonet and sword. They have recently been introduced, and promise to be of great utility in the service, as the use of these weapons will be taught by the graduates of this institution to the infantry and dragoons of the regular army. It affords the Board much pleasure to award to the Academic Board great praise for the admirable and thorough manner in which the examinations were conducted of the several classes of cadets, as well as for their uniform courtesy toward the whole corps of cadets during the progress of the examinations. The cavalry, artillery and infantry exercises of the cadets were of daily occurrence during the sessions of the Board, and afforded great satisfaction. Nothing can be more perfect, striking and beautiful than the exercises of the infantry in the system of tactics introduced by the present commandant at this point. There are no soldiers in the world who perform their military exercises with more beauty and skill than the cadets at this institution. Daily opportunities were afforded the Board, during the afternoon drills, of observing the effect of the admirable instruction which the cadets receive during the whole period of their service here in military tactics. There should, in our opinion, be an appropriation of $10,000 made for the purchase of new cavalry horses for the cadets. The horses now here are employed indiscriminately for artillery and cavalry exercises, and many of them are old and almost worthless. Some of the horses have become dangerous from decrepitude and old age, and as the cavalry exercises are conducted in the hall of the Riding School, accidents arising from the worthlessness of many of these horses might result in the serious and permanent injury of the cadets.

We regard the present course of instruction in ethics, rhetoric, logic, history and literature as sufficiently extensive, and it would be difficult, in our opinion, to make any material addition to the course without trenching upon other and more important departments of study. Besides discharging diligently and faithfully the responsible duties of chaplain and religious instructor, the present professor of ethics, logic, history and literature is also required to teach constitutional and international law, and, under the provisions of the five years' system, will also teach the law and evidence of courts-martial. In institutions where these subjects are well taught, they are usually assigned to not less than three professors, who are usually men of profound legal attainments. We, therefore, recommend the creation of a new professorship, viz.: that of constitutional and international law, and of the law of courts-martial. It would not be injudicious to appoint to the new professorship some gentleman familiar by early education and experience with all that pertains to these subjects.

The experience of the world is eminently favorable to the employment of jurists, rather than clergymen, to teach the rudiments of law, and we are not advised of any other instance than that of the chaplain of this institution where the subjects of constitutional and international law, as well as of the law of courts-martial, are intrusted to the clergy.

ARTILLERY.

In inspecting the military organization of the Academy, the board have been impressed with the importance of selecting, as instructors in the several military departments, those officers exclusively who belong to the particular arm of the service whose duties they are called upon to teach. Thus, for example, and more especially in the department of artillery—a corps regarded in all other armies save our own as second only to that of the engineers—we would suggest, as a modification of the instruction at the Academy, that the subject should be taught by artillery officers alone; that the theory and practice should be more intimately blended by requiring instruction to be given by those who are equally experienced in both. We present great inducements for efficiency in any department by placing it under an officer whose pride in his particular arm will always urge him to make the system as perfect as possible. And, in this view, we deem it advisable that the corps of artillery, so efficient a branch of our military system, should be adequately represented at the academic board by instructors selected as above mentioned, who may there exercise the influence and force necessary for that department.

CIVIL AND MILITARY ENGINEERING.

The result of the examination on the subject of military and civil engineering was entirely satisfactory to the board. Although most thorough and searching, the members of the graduating class evinced exceedingly creditable and praiseworthy familiarity with this most important and essential department of military education. The Board have only to regret that the present *programme* of studies at West Point does not allow sufficient time to the study of the theory and practice of civil and military engineering. The present very able and experienced Professor in this Department, and his assistants, are required to teach a course of studies which, in all the principal military schools of Europe, is assigned to four distinct professorships in each military school. We are convinced that the text books, lectures, illustrations, models, architectural designs, maps, &c., used by the instructors in this department, are admirably adapted to the necessities and requirements of military and civil engineering in the country. The principal text-book of the course, although the work of a distinguished American, (Professor MAHAN,) is one of the best known to the profession. Indorsed by the most distinguished civil and military engineers of the age, adopted as a text book in this country and abroad, into many of the principal universities and military schools, translated into several of the languages of Europe, the leading work from which the engineers of our own army have obtained their stores of valuable knowledge, it is, above all others, the volume best suited for this institution. Our attention was also particularly directed to the happy and admirable adaptation of the whole course of instruction in this department to the wants, characteristics and physical peculiarities of military and civil engineering in this country. While the great European authorities upon the subject of engineering are very properly not ignored in this department, nor the student denied the advantage which must arise from the study of the works of eminent English, German and French engineers, the utmost care is taken to familiarize the student with all that relates peculiarly to American engineering. In the principal text book of the course we find particular and most minute information respecting American building materials for forts and all other public works, such as American stone, timber, metals, mortars, cements, &c., and also as to American bridges, roads, masonry, fortifications, railroads, canals, rivers, and sea-coast fortifications. In the "section rooms," or "halls of instruction," for the classes in engineering we are pleased to observe plans, models and drawings of all the great architectural triumphs of American military and civil engineering.

The Board, after the most careful and thorough examination of the whole course of instruction in civil and military engineering at this institution, are entirely satisfied, and unanimously of the opinion that it meets every requirement of the service, and reflects eminent credit upon the professor who has trained for the army so many young and accomplished engineers, of whom the nation is justly proud. Meeting, as it does, the highest approval of distinguished and experienced engineers and veteran officers of the army, who have tested its efficiency in war and peace, we give to it our most cordial and unqualified approval.

ASSISTANT PROFESSORS.

The attention of the Board was particularly attracted to the present method of appointment of assistant professors.

The comparative smallness of the corps of permanent professors, and the great importance of the subjects of education intrusted to their care, renders the method of selecting the assistant professors a matter of great importance in many points of view. Although the labors of the assistant professors are carefully supervised by their principals, yet the qualifications of the adjunct professors should be of the highest order. Facility in imparting instruction, familiarity with the studies of their departments, and experience in giving information are essentially necessary to the teacher. These essentials are in our opinion, not attained by the present system of appointing assistant professors. Without consultation with the members of the permanent academic staff, and frequently without the slightest inquiry respecting their qualifications, officers of the army are assigned duties at this institution as assistant professors; not only are they required to act as assistant professors, but they are also allowed by the rules of the service too short a time at this place to acquire the necessary information and experience to render them useful and efficient instructors.

The department, in our opinion, before assigning an officer to the duties and responsibilities of the post of assistant professor, should ascertain that he is perfectly familiar with the subject-matter of the studies of his course. The inquiry should be as to the *speciality* of the officer. His duties should be made congenial to his favorite subjects of study. He should bring to the discharge of the duties of his chair, that devotion to science and enthusiasm in pursuit of knowledge without which the teacher is never efficient. This applies more particularly to the claims of military and civil engineering, natural philosophy, chemistry, geology, mineralogy, and ethics. Great respect should, in making the selection of assistant professor, be paid to the wishes and preferences of the distinguished resident professors. They are necessarily the best possible judges of the qualifications and attainments of the graduates from this institution. The officers of the army have passed in review before them for many years past. They are also vitally interested in the selection of able assistants. Their own reputation, to no small extent, depends upon the faithfulness and intelligence of their assistants, and their own labors are materially diminished by those of competent adjunct professors.

Nothing can, we respectfully submit, be more injurious to the interests of the country and the Military Academy, than the frequent changes in the *personnel* of the assistant professors, especially so whilst the present policy of appointment prevails, which seems to have not the slightest reference to the attainments and qualifications of the assistant professors as instructors of youth.

An officer, for instance, graduates at this institution, and after four months' furlough is ordered to the frontier, where he spends five or six years, with no opportunity or incentives to scientific or intellectual improvement. His recollection of the elementary instruction which he received at West Point becomes each year more shadowy and indistinct. Neither the society nor the demands of the service in New-Mexico or Washington Territory tempt the young officer to pursue his mathematical and philosophical and ethical studies. He is, however, under the existing policy of the Department, liable at any moment to be assigned to duty as assistant instructor at West Point. Unless a person of unusual talents and prodigious memory, he returns to the academy not half as familiar with the studies of the institution as when he left it as a young graduate. Years must necessarily elapse before he can master the details of the subjects of instruction intrusted to his care. He is required to teach what, in point of fact, he does not know, and to instruct where he needs instruction. He is, therefore, not unfrequently an *incubus*, rather than an assistant of the principal professor. His own information is obtained by cramming, and is too crude to be valuable to his pupils. By the present system, when the assistant professor has by intense application overcome the disadvantages under which he labors when appointed, and begins to be useful and valuable to the Academy, he is ordered away to some other post, and his place supplied by some officer fresh from the rough service of the frontier. When it is recollected that the cadets of the junior classes, youths of slender requirements, requiring the most careful and patient instruction, are taught mainly by the assistant professors, the evils of the existing system and the necessity of some such modifications as those recommended by the Board must be evident to those familiar with the system of instruction at this institution. We have also made many inquiries and feel assured that our views meet with the cordial approval of those possessing the largest experience and most intelligent appreciation of the wants of the institution.

APPOINTMENT OF CADETS

The attention of this, as of many former Boards, was directed to the fact that of the eighty or ninety new cadets who are annually admitted at this institution rarely more than one-third graduate. The Government, in consequence of the difference between the number of admissions and graduates, incurs annually a large and utterly unnecessary expense in the maintenance of young gentlemen, who, after one or two years spent at the Military Academy, are either dismissed or required to resign in consequence of alleged incapacity to master the course of studies designed to prepare them for military usefulness to the country. How to relieve the Government of this annual expenditure, from which no advantage is derived, and also how to avoid the mortification which the failure of so large a number of young men carries home to so many families and friends in every section of the Union, are subjects well deserving consideration and attention.

A very large majority of the cadets who fail to graduate are not dismissed for misconduct in the violation of the laws for the government of the Academy. Those who cannot maintain a respectable standing in their classes, and have from failures at recitation received the fatal number of demerits are required to leave. Mental incapacity and ignorance, which is the result of poverty and neglect in early youth, are not crimes, although their effects are at an institution of learning like this classed amongst offences. The present method of appointment secures for West Point a large and never-failing supply of the material out of which such "offences" are made. A wise discretion is rarely, if ever, exercised in the nomination of cadets for appointment by the President. Inquiries are seldom made respecting the talents, education, and peculiar mental fitness of those who are nominated. Personal friendship, and still more frequently political consideration, control those who possess the power of nomination for appointment. Hence it happens that a large number of the new cadets have not the requisite qualifications for success at this or any other College in the Union, where graduation is not a matter of course after the payment of fees for matriculation. Many candidates for admission present themselves who are ignorant of the elements of education. We desire merely, in general terms, to recommend some change in the existing system, leaving to more able and experienced men to work out the desired reform. The field from which to select cadets should be enlarged by allowing a larger number of candidates for admission than are now allowed by law.

The controlling object of the Government should be to invite competition among the youths of each Congressional District for these prizes. When a vacancy occurs in a Congressional District, no boy ambitious of obtaining the appointment of cadet should be denied the privilege of becoming a candidate for admission. The present "close borough" method of nomination has no reference to the talents or merits of the youth who receives the appointment. The people would feel that they had a substantial, tangible interest in the success of this military school did the father of every promising boy know that his son, if superior to his competitors, would win the prize of an honorable position in the army. The prejudices now existing against West Point in many sections of the republic would disappear if it should cease to be an institution where the power of nomination is entirely in the hands of politicians.

It is the boast of our Government that it fosters talent and invites competition for all officers of the republic. As far as the selection of officers for the army is concerned, there is no truth in this theory. There is no fair and full competition for the cadet appointments. There is no reference in the large majority of instances to the intelligence and merits of the new cadets. We are far behind Governments less liberal and democratic than our own in the method of appointing cadets for the army.

The sagacity and military experience of other countries have long since taught them the importance of securing, by generous competition, the very best talent for the army. Cadets are, in many countries of Europe, selected from a number of candidates—the selection always falling on the most talented and promising youths. In France, for instance, where the first military schools of the world exist, there is no favoritism exercised in the appointment of cadets to the military schools. In one of the States of this Union a normal school, modelled after West Point, the Superintendent and Professors at which are graduates of West Point, has been for nearly 20 years in successful existence, where a board of visitors annually select from several hundred applicants for admission those best qualified to repay the State for the money expended on their education.

The result of this course, if pursued at this institution, would be the selection of the ablest youths of the land for the army, without regard to their social rank, political influence, or condition in life, and the graduation of nearly all those who are annually admitted to West Point as cadets.

DISCIPLINE.

The existing regulations for the government of the institution are, in the opinion of the Board, eminently calculated to produce the results aimed at. Their tendency is to prevent or punish all neglects, disorders, misbehaviors, or immoralities of which the cadets may be guilty; to disallow everything to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

In discipline, no arbitrary despotism can be exercised over the cadet. By the regulations alluded to, each month the parent or guardian of the cadet is informed of his conduct, whether the same has been meritorious or otherwise. Like information is communicated to the War Department. If punishment or reprimand has been awarded, the name of the offender, the offence and its punishment are also specially reported each month. If a cadet shall consider himself wronged by another, or by any officer of the Academy, he has a right to complain to the Superintendent, and if the proper redress is refused, he may appeal to the War Department.

The duties of the cadet, as well as those of the officers of the Institution, are prescribed, known and well understood. The rights of all are protected and guarded against. Under such a system, the discipline cannot be despotic.

On the whole, the Board believe the system of government highly conducive to the training of the cadets in the duties of the accomplished soldier. They find a high state of discipline to exist among them. This is the best commentary on the excellency of the rules and regulations for the government of the Institution, and the efficiency of the officers by whom they are enforced.

POLICE.

The police arrangements of the Academy merit the approval of the Board. Every regard to the health and comfort of the cadet is exhibited that is not incompatible with the discipline of the institution.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

The Board, after a careful survey, are pleased to express their satisfaction with the care and attention paid to the preservation, neatness and healthy condition of the public buildings and grounds. We would, however, suggest that much embarrassment has already grown, and may continue to grow, out of the subject of assigning quarters to the different members of the academic military staff at the Academy. The difficulty is one that involves the comfort and harmony of all parties immediately concerned; and it is most desirable that some means should be adopted by which it may be obviated. Under the existing arrangement, only a certain portion of the academic board have quarters assigned them by the Superintendent, while all other officers on duty at the post choose their own quarters according to their respective army rank. In consequence of this, many junior professors and instructors, of high attainments and of invaluable service to the institution, are confined with their families in quarters entirely inadequate to their reasonable wants. We commend, therefore, for consideration, whether these inconveniences should be remedied by an increase of quarters, or by a change in the present method of assigning them. Whether the one or the other mode shall be adopted, we are convinced that the subject should receive an early and practical attention.

The Board would also recommend that an appropriation be made by Congress to light with gas the riding-hall connected with the institution. During the short days of Winter the exercises in cavalry tactics, at the close of the academic hours of study, must, on account of the darkness, be greatly neglected, unless a place other than the parade-ground is provided for practical instruction. The educational wants of cadets, and, indeed, the success of the institution, require that the time now allotted to the theoretical departments should not be encroached upon; and in however an attractive form the practice may present itself as distinct from theory, experience teaches that the one should not be fostered at the expense of the other. Deeming it, then, unadvisable to limit the standing course of studies at the academy, it is desirable that during the Winter season a suitable place should be provided, where that portion of each day may be occupied in receiving practical instruction in cavalry tactics, which might not otherwise be so usefully employed.

FISCAL AFFAIRS.

In examining the fiscal affairs of the Military Academy, the Board were offered every facility by the Departments intrusted with the disbursement of the annual appropriations made by Congress for the benefit of the institution. The accurate and methodical system adopted by these Departments is worthy of all praise, and lightened not a little the labors of the Board. Everything there is constantly administered in a most praiseworthy manner, while every dollar expended is subjected to a constant watchfulness, and made to bring its full value, under the rule of economy which pervades these and other departments of the institution. If this were not so, it would be impossible to conduct such an institution so thoroughly and efficiently upon so small an annual appropriation—an appropriation exceedingly limited when compared with the variety and multiplicity of the objects dependent upon it.

The financial system pursued with the cadets—the numerous but necessary checks that are interposed in the expenditure of such moneys as may be deposited on their admission together with their monthly pay—the requirement of keeping an accurate, systematized account of all their expenses, are most admirably calculated to secure them from imposition, while they are thus easily taught the strictest economy in the management of their funds, since they are constantly reminded by a reference to their check-books of the extent of their income and the objects to which prudence requires they should appropriate it. The habit of economy thus learned here teaches that prudence in the management of their affairs, without which, very often, all other attainments are obscured or rendered wholly useless; and without which men are but little suited for the simplicity and salutary equality which are not only taught by, but result practically from, our institutions. The cadets, therefore, by such a system, learn lessons of order and economy that become of the utmost value to them in after life, and which have already so distinguished the graduates of this academy, that the experiment of making them the disbursing agents of the Government on its public works has been eminently successful. And it is doubtless from this cause that they present the excellent example of having disbursed millions of the public funds without a dollar's defalcation. The lessons of order and economy taught here thus render them invaluable agents of the Government, and will compensate the nation even in this regard alone for the very moderate expenditure incurred in their education.

By the act of Feb. 16, 1857, the following were the appropriations for the support of the Military Academy, viz:

For pay of officers, instructors, cadets and musicians	$91,166 00
Commutation of subsistence	2,044 00
Forage for officers' horses	864 00
	$94,014 00
Of this amount, as appears by schedule marked A, attached to this report, there has been received from the United States on account of the cadets	$78,605 10
Expended for their benefit from May 1, '57, to May 1, '58	77 758 61
Balance unexpended	$846 49
By the same Act above alluded to, there were appropriations made for the current and ordinary expenses for the Academy for the fiscal year ending July 1 1858	$67,165 00
Which, with balance on hand July 1, 1857	19 362 87
And amounts received from other sources	242 81
Make a total	$86,770 68
Of this there has been expended, as appears By schedule marked B, up to June 7, '58	69 909 34
Leaving available for balance of fiscal year in Quartermaster's Department	$16,861 34

The Board have not deemed it necessary to submit with these tabular statements the amounts disbursed in the pay of the faculty and officers attached to the Academy, which will entirely absorb the balance of the appropriation of $91,166, made by the act of February, before mentioned.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

In regard to the general administration of the Academy, the Board feel great satisfaction in being able to bear testimony to the successful and harmonious operation of the varied departments of an institution which, in its results, has impressed itself so strikingly and favorably on our country. The best test, it is submitted, of the value and efficiency of any system will be found in its absolute and comparative advantages as illustrated by experience, as manifested in its ability to fulfill the object of its creation, and by the contrast afforded in the operation of like institutions of other countries. Judged by this standard, we think that the Alumni of West Point have only to point to their uniform achievements in the line of their profession to vindicate the wisdom which founded the Academy, and the well-sustained discretion and scientific learning which have conspired to bring about such favorable results. We are satisfied that a code of military regulations and discipline—a scientific curriculum and a liberal and elevated economy, which, in their various ramifications, all tend to such a successful issue, should not be changed or modified merely for the sake of experiment. The Board are, therefore, prepared to give their unqualified approbation to the entire system and the manner of its administration. It is not to be inferred that in thus announcing their inability to discover defects, none exist, and that improvements may not be made. It is supposed, however, that the one or the other will be best discovered and most appropriately remedied by those whose lifetime of scientific information has been devoted to the institution, and whose pride and honor it is to be identified with its prosperity.

The Board are satisfied that the auspices under which the Academy is now beheld present it in its most favorable aspect, which is sufficiently accounted for when it is remembered that the distinguished and accomplished Major DELAFIELD is the Superintendent, sustained as he is by a corps of assistants and instructors, whose capacities for the duties devolved upon them satisfy his own elevated standard. The reputation of more than one of the professors and officers at West Point has become the property of the country. It is deemed scarcely necessary to occupy space with an enumeration of the various departments made, of instruction, names and number of instructors, &c., &c. This information is annually given to the public by the War Department, and is accessible to all who take an interest in our military system. The Board, however, impressed to a certain extent with the propriety of views heretofore given, are satisfied that controlling reasons demand a change, and as they think a great advantage, in one particular, and that is the elevation of the Superintendent for the time being to the office of local Colonel of Engineers. An increase of rank to a worthy officer necessarily gives an increase of dignity in the estimation of all with whom he is thrown in official relations—a higher respect engendered and a better enforcement of authority follows—a reciprocal advancement is felt by all the subordinates—the desire of approbation is increased in proportion to the elevation of the quarter from which it proceeds, and a corresponding efficiency in all departments ensues. More particularly, however, is this change deemed necessary from the fact that the position of Superintendent necessarily involves an expenditure that, doubtless, to an officer dependent on his pay, is often a source of inconvenience and annoyance.

West Point is situated near the commercial metropolis of the Union, near the great centres of travel and of trade—is a place of remarkable attraction, of great historical interest, and the chief institution of learning belonging to the Republic, and, altogether, combines sources of intellectual pleasure hardly belonging to any other portion of the country. It is the common centre of the affections of the army. It is, or should be, neutral ground for all contestants, however asperities may exist elsewhere. A visit at the annual examination will at once disclose the great interest felt by all officers not on duty, to whom it is accessible, and who make it a point to congregate there at that period, and who avail themselves of other times of convenience to revisit it, both for the purpose of consulting the library and of revewing familiar scenes. The house of the Superintendent should, by a liberal legislation, be made the home, for the time, of those whom he would be glad to see. The dispensing of a kind hospitality in these reunions, it is thought, would have the happy effect of cultivating the kindlier feelings of those upon whose zeal and cordial coöperation in times of difficulty and trial so much depends. Besides this, distinguished men of our own and other countries are continually attracted hither, and it would be an outlay yielding large return if the commander of the post were enabled, by additional rank and the consequent emoluments, to represent to a proper extent the hospitality, as well as the military and scientific character of our country. A commander of any European post of any consequence is generally for the purpose last mentioned munificently supplied with means by his government. And it scarcely requires argument to prove, what daily experience inculcates and establishes, that the social amenities of life, even when casual to the mutual participants, are often productive of lasting and beneficial results to those concerned. To a country so wealthy as ours, the small expenditure involved would scarcely be estimated, and would, even if far less of good was likely to result, be amply justified. The liberality of the military profession is proverbial the world over—that of our country certainly forms no exception; and hence, more than is ordinarily required in the line of hospitality is the practice. Upon one in high station the proprieties of this duty continually press, and cannot be ignored. A superintendent of West Point is selected on account of acknowledged ability and peculiar fitness; he belongs by law to the first branch of the service. His position is the reward of merit. But it necessarily entails more than ordinary outlay; consequently, if of small private means, he is rewarded by position on the one hand, and punished by the obligations it imposes on the other. This ought not to be; a remedy to a just extent, it is believed, will be found in the change suggested.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN W. DAVIS, of Indiana,
President of the Board.
FRANKLIN J. DICKMAN, of Rhode Isl'd,
Secretary of the Board.
ANDREW C. GRAY, of Delaware.
JOHN S. WELLS, of New-Hampshire.
GEORGE W. ROWLES, of Tennessee.
W. A. OWENS, of South Carolina.
R. E. GOODELL, of Illinois.
JAMES L. GLEN, of Michigan.
P. H. AYLETT, of Virginia.
J. LANCASTER BRENT, of California.
JAMES W. WALL, of New-Jersey.
THOMAS C. McCREERY, of Kentucky.

Fatal Accidents.

At Rondout, N. Y., on Friday, a fire broke out in a frame building, nearly opposite the Methodist Church. The buildings on either side were seriously damaged. The fire originated from matches in the hands of children, at play on the premises. A child, eighteen months old, was missing and is supposed to have perished in the flames. THOMAS ROSEPAUGH, a member of Excelsior Hose Company, while ascending the hill at Rondout, fell, and was run over by the hose carriage, injuring him so severely that he has since died. A boatman, name unknown, received a severe contusion on the head by the falling in of the roof of the burning buildings.

Two boys, named NOUT, sons of Mr. NOUT, of Mongaup Valley, Orange County, were drowned in the Mongaup River, near Tillotson's Dam, on Saturday afternoon. They were trying to pull a slab from the river when they both fell in. The father was standing a short distance off, but, being unable to swim, could not assist them. The bodies were recovered.

A boy named LEANDER BENSINGER, aged 13 years, was drowned in the canal in the Glass Company's slip, at Ellenville, Ulster County, on Thursday. He lived with Mr. JACOBUS, at Ellenville. The body was not recovered.

PRIZE FIGHT AT NEW-ORLEANS.—The New-Orleans papers of the 14th, bring accounts of a great prize fight which came off in that city between two butchers named DANIEL CUNNINGHAM and JOHN HOOLY. The two men were new to the ring, this being their first exhibition; yet, it is said, they went in and came out like old hands. There were one hundred and forty-three rounds fought, half minute time, which occupied two hours and fourteen minutes. For about fifty rounds not more than one blow was given. CUNNINGHAM generally managed to get in first and drop. Up to the seventieth round HOOLY had the call, and appeared so much refreshed that his seconds dispensed with the usual "picking up and seating," allowing their man to walk to his place and stand. The seconds of CUNNINGHAM, however, picked their man up and seated him. CUNNINGHAM having rested sufficiently, went at his man, and the ten following rounds showed that he would probably carry the day, though it wavered somewhat up to the one hundred and thirtieth round, when HOOLY began to weaken, and came up slowly. The last five rounds he failed to touch CUNNINGHAM, the latter punishing him severely. The one hundred and forty-third round having been fought, HOOLY'S second threw up the sponge—the signal of defeat.

Old Point Comfort is now among the most important military posts in the country, having been made such by the establishment there of a military school of practice, under the shrewd auspices of the present Secretary of War. There are now five companies and about thirty officers. In a short time there will be three more companies, and a proportionate increase of officers.

MARKET REPORTS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 26, 1858—6 P. M.

The receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of Saturday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Erie R. R.	Southern boats.
Ashes, bbls.	—	37	—
Flour, bbls	7,148	522	392
Wheat, bushels	33,400	—	—
Corn, bushels	10,400	—	—
Rye, bushels	416	—	—
Oats, bushels	5,000	—	—
Provisions, pkgs	—	283	121
Whisky, bbls	157	—	37
Feed, bushels	3,500	400	—
Malt, bags	—	200	—

ASHES—Sales 50 bbls. at $6 for Pots, and $6 12½ for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The market presents no really new feature. Trade is gradually reviving. The demand comes mainly from buyers from distant markets. There is not much inquiry for shipment. Stocks are moderate for the season, and holders exhibit much confidence. In Boston, during the week, the activity in the trade did not equal the anticipations of sellers. The demand, however, was pretty good. In prices the Boston *Shipping List* notices "no material change. If anything, they have ruled rather in favor of buyers. The stock of seasonable goods is very fair, and, as manufacturers are still fully employed, there is likely to be a good assortment kept up during the season. Many of the goods, however, now turning out by manufacturers, were previously contracted for." No exports to California from Boston or New-York the past week. The quantity cleared at the Boston Custom-House has been as follows:

	1858.	1857.
For the week, cases	4,570	6,870
Since Jan. 1	101,895	113,198
Total	106,465	120,068

COFFEE—The demand is good at firm and buoyant prices; sales have been reported, to-day, of 5,000 bags Rio, to the trade, on terms not disclosed; 800 bags St. Domingo, at about 9⅝c., and 150 bags Java at 15c. ℔ lb., usual terms. There have been 5,000 bags Rio received during the week. Stock of Rio on hand, this evening, about 20,000 bags. In Baltimore, during the week, there were received 3,700 bags Rio; sold 1,000 bags Rio at 10⅜c.@11c.; and 700 bags Laguayra on private terms. Stock there, on Saturday, 15,000 bags Rio and 2,000 bags of other kinds. In Boston, since Tuesday last, sales have been made of 4 600 bags common St. Domingo, (chiefly for export,) at 9½c.; 50 bags do. at 9⅝c.; and 500 bags Cape at 10⅜c. ℔ lb., 6 months' credit.

COTTON—Has been very sparingly dealt in to-day, and prices have declined a shade. Middling Uplands, 12⅝c.; do. Orleans at 12¾c., and other grades at proportionate quotations. The tendency toward the close was in favor of buyers.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market opens quietly and somewhat irregularly for State and Western Flour. Low grades are not in much demand at asking prices, and buyers have any existing advantage. Brands required by home dealers are moderately inquired for at, in some instances, somewhat firmer rates. Supplies of all kinds continue very light, but more liberal receipts are looked for, the canal being again in working order. Sales 8,250 bbls.

Sour, ℔ bbl.	$3 80@$4 05
Superfine State	4 10@ 4 15
Extra State	4 25@ 4 40
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 10@ 4 20
Superfine Ohio	4 15@ 4 20
Fancy Ohio	4 20@ 4 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 25@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 75@ 6 25
Fancy Genesee	4 30@ 4 40
Extra Genesee	5 00@ 6 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	4 75@ 7 00

Canadian is in demand at former rates, with more offering; sales 700 bbls., in lots, at from $4 30@$5 25 for low to choice extra, ℔ bbl. Southern continues in fair request, at strengthening rates. Sales 1,500 bbls., at $4 75@$4 95 for low to good mixed and straight brands, and $5@$7 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand, at $3@$3 60 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is moderately sought after, at $3 75@$3 80 for Jersey and $4 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales by auction, to-day: 4,342 boxes Sicily Lemons at $2@$2 90; and 748 boxes Sicily Oranges at $2 10@$2 40, cash, ℔ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is scarce and quiet. What was received to-day, did not arrive early enough to be available to buyers on Corn Exchange. Sound lots of Wheat are much wanted. For these very full prices can be obtained. Sales 27,500 bushels, including fair white Canada at $1 16; inferior red Winter at $1 01; sound Milwaukee Club (reported to arrive within a few days) at $1; inferior Chicago Spring at 80c. and good new white Southern at $1 45 ℔ bushel. Corn is in light supply and moderate demand at higher prices for the small quantities selling. The transactions amount to 25,000 bushels at 68c.@80c. for unsound and inferior mixed Western; 87c. for sound mixed do.; 94c.@$1 for inferior to choice white Southern; and 94c.@95c. for yellow Southern, not in good order. Rye is in demand at 76c.@78c., but is generally held at 80c. and upwards, ℔ bushel. No important sales transpired. Barley and Barley Malt are unchanged. Oats are heavy and drooping. Western, 45½c.@46½c.; State, 45c.@46c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 41c.@44c.; Southern 32c.@40c. ℔ bushel.

GUNNY CLOTH—100 rolls were sold in Boston at 12c., cash, ℔ yard.

HAY—Sales 650 bales at 40c.@50c., cash, ℔ 100 lbs. In Boston, during the week, Eastern was selling at $12@$13, cash, ℔ ton. In Providence, Hay was scarce and quiet, including new at $12@$16; old at $17@$18; and pressed at $15@$20 ℔ ton. Straw $12 ℔ ton. In Charleston, 1,800 bales North River were received, and only 300 bales do. sold, at 70c., indicating a decline of 5c. ℔ 100 lbs. Stock heavy; market dull and drooping.

HEMP—Is quiet and nominal, here. In Boston, sales have been made of 700 bales Jute at $85@$95 ℔ ton; and 1,000 bales Manila somewhat under 7¾c. ℔ lb.—each six months' credit.

HIDES—Are inactive at unaltered prices.

HOPS—Sales 30 bales at 6c.@6½c., cash, ℔ lb.

IRON—Continues quiet at former quotations.

LIME—Sales have been reported of 3 400 bbls. Rockland at 60c. for common and 85c. for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Holders are asking very full prices, but the demand not so brisk.

NAVAL STORES—We can report nothing really new in Resin, Tar, or Crude Turpentine. 1,750 bbls. Spirits Turpentine to arrive and here, found buyers at 44c.@45c. ℔ gallon.

OILS—All kinds are in very moderate request, at essentially unaltered rates.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in request at uniform prices. Sales 650 bbls., in lots, at $17 12½@$17 20 for Mess, and $13 90@$14 for Prime ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are salable and steady at 8⅛c.@8⅜c. for hams, and 6½c. for shoulders, ℔ lb. 240 packages changed hands within the range. Bacon is in demand at from 9c.@11c. ℔ lb. Lard is moderately inquired for at uniform prices. Sales 400 bbls., in lots, at 11⅜c.@11¾c. for good to prime; and 10⅞c.@11⅛c. for inferior to fair, ℔ lb. Beef is scarce and quiet. Sales 200 bbls., in lots, at $11 50@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do.; $11@$11 50 for Country Mess, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $19@$22 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $16@$18 ℔ bbl. Butter is in fair demand, at 11c.@17c. for Ohio; 12c.@19c. for common to good State, and 20c.@22c. for prime to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is selling pretty freely at 5c.@8c. for good common to prime ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported of 220 tcs. at $3 12½@$3 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—2,590 sacks Ashton's Liverpool fine were reported sold on terms not ascertained.

SALTPETRE—Sales in Boston, 105 bags ordinary at 8c. ℔ lb., 6 months.

SPICES—100 bags Pimento were sold at 6c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—The demand is moderate at buoyant prices. Sales, 640 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 6⅜c.@8¼c., the latter rate for a very choice lot; and 160 boxes Havana on terms not disclosed.

TALLOW—Sales, 7,000 lbs. Prime at 9⅝c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 700 bbls., in lots, at 24c.@24½c., cash, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements included 1,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s.; 25,000 bushels Grain, at 7d.; and 7 casks Whalefoots, at 20s. For London, 360 bbls. Resin, at 2s. 9d. For Glasgow, 2,800 bushels Grain, at 7½d. For Bristol, 1,000 bbls. Resin and 200 tons Oil-Cake, at private bargain. For Antwerp, 50 bales Cotton and 150 tcs. Lard, at ⅜c. ℔ lb.; 10,000 bushels Oats, in bags, at 8d.; 600 bales Hay, on terms not ascertained; 70 tcs. Honey, at 3c. ℔ gallon; 500 bbls. Resin, at 2s.; 30 tons black Walnut, at 20s.; and 300 tcs. Rice, at 25s.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY:
THE LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF MAJOR ROGER SHERMAN POTTER,

Together with an accurate and exceedingly interesting account of his great achievements in Politics, Diplomacy and War, all of which are recorded out of sheer love for the martial spirit of this truly great and ambitious nation. By PHELEG VAN TRUSEDALE. With 12 engravings by HUBER. 12mo., cloth, $1 25.

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It is written in a humorous, sarcastic vein, and recounts a series of adventures, some as droll and whimsical as those of the famous "Gil Blas."

From the U. S. Directory.

It is bitter with satirical incident, full of pungent hits at prominent politicians, and other noted personages, who are portrayed with a bold and unsparing hand, while the adventures of the Major are humorous and lively. Buy the book and read it—the small outlay will be amply repaid by a perusal.

From the New-York Day Book.

The book is written in a style which might be called a cross between "Don Quixotte" and "Roderick Random." Major Potter's oddities and mishaps will remind the reader frequently of the hero of Cervantes.

*** Copies sent by mail, prepaid, to any address, on remittance of the price of the book in stamps.

STANFORD & DELISSER, Publishers,
No. 508 Broadway, New-York.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY, (MONDAY, 26th JULY,)
THE LIFE AND ADVENTURES
OF
MAJOR ROGER SHERMAN POTTER;

Together with an accurate and exceedingly interesting account of his great achievements in Politics, Diplomacy and War—all of which are recorded out of sheer love for the martial spirit of this truly ambitious nation. $1. ILLUSTRATED WITH TWELVE SPIRITED AND CHARACTERISTIC ENGRAVINGS BY HUBER.

Wherein the author declares that this great work was neither translated from the French, nor prigged from the unpublished work of an English author, but was truly and honestly written for the especial benefit of his publishers, by

PHELEG VAN TRUSEDALE,

Who, without asking permission, respectfully dedicates it to his friend and benefactor, James Buchanan, President of these United States.

12mo Cloth. $1 25.

From the Herald.

"A series of adventures, some as droll and whimsical as those of the famous Gil Blas."

STANFORD & DELISSER, Publishers,
No. 508 Broadway.

TROW'S CITY DIRECTORY,
WILSON'S BUSINESS DIRECTORY, and
WILSON'S CO-PARTNERSHIP DIRECTORY,
Published and for sale by
JOHN F. TROW,
No. 379 Broadway.

NEW MUSIC.—BALMORAL SCHOTTISCH, by F. H. Brown, with splendid lithograph, 50c. Le Crepuscule, minuet, 30c. Leviathan Galop, D. Albert, with lithograph, 40c. Pearls and Diamonds Mazourka, Tonel, 30c. Fairy Minuet, Lysberg, 25c. North Star Quadrilles, Strauss, 30c., just published. Send by mail, postage free. Fifty pianos and melodeons to let.
S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

LIKENESS OF WM. T. PORTER.—A splendid likeness of the late William T. Porter will appear in PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES of this week. Ready on Thursday morning next.

BOARDING

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL TAKE two or three boarders—near the St. Germain Hotel. None but those wishing the best of accommodations and a permanent home need apply. For particulars, inquire at the Union-square Post-Office.

MANSION HOUSE—HICKS-STREET, BROOKLYN Heights, midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries: has superior accommodations for families or single gentlemen, which will be let on reasonable terms. The location for a Summer or Winter residence is most desirable, having a large yard for play grounds in the rear.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—FROM EIGHT TO ten minutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Two large well furnished rooms, also two small rooms, in a first-class modern-built private house, situated on high ground and in a good neighborhood, No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with good board, can be obtained for gentlemen; it is in a healthy location and convenient to the cars and ferries. Apply at No. 13 Willoughby st

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

NO. 36 TENTH-STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVENUES.—One or two furnished rooms to let with board to desirable parties; house has all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD IN WILLIAMSBURG.—A GENTLEman and wife can be accommodated with good board and a pleasant front room on second floor, with pantry attached; also, two single gentlemen accommodated. Terms very reasonable. Apply No. 63 South 3d-st., Williamsburg, convenient to the ferries.

WANTED—BY A LADY AND HER DAUGHTER, in a private family, two bed-rooms and a parlor, on the second floor, unfurnished, with board. Location between 10th and 30th sts., and 2d and 6th avs. References exchanged. Address J. H., box No. 112 *Times* office, stating terms, which must be moderate.

TO PARTIES HAVING MORE HOUSE ROOM THAN THEY NEED.—A gentleman and wife having most of their own bed-room furniture, would like to procure board in a private family between 4th and 6th avs. and 20th and 30th sts.; two front rooms connecting preferred. Gentleman dining down town, except on Sabbath. Address G., Box No. 1,807 Post-office. Parties of first respectability only expected to answer this.

TO MERCHANTS.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily having more room than they require, would let a handsome suite of furnished apartments, consisting of an extra-size parlor and bedroom, to one or two gentlemen only; to gentlemen in quest of superior accommodations, this is an opportunity seldom met with. Best of reference given and required. Apply at No. 104 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SECOND or third story may be obtained in a modern stone front house, owned by the occupants, by persons willing to pay a fair price. Family private. References exchanged. Apply at No. 42 West 19th-st.

DELIGHTFUL LOCATION, COOL AND airy rooms in a private family, convenient to Broadway, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished. House with all the modern improvements. Apply at 72 2d-av., corner 4th-st.

WANTED—A NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM, WITH gas and bath; would prefer below Bleecker-st., by single gentleman. Address, stating terms and location, L. E. W., box No. 114 *Times* office. Pay prompt and reference satisfactory. Private family preferred.

A FEW SMALL CHILDREN WILL BE taken to board, and have a comfortable home with a lady without children, at No. 304 7th-av.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER BOARD AT GREENWOOD LAKE, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—Fifty five miles, *via* Erie Railroad to Chester, thence by stage ten miles, daily, to the Lake. The mansion stands at the north end of a beautiful Lake, ten miles long, surrounded by romantic mountain scenery; enjoying a salubrious, buoyant atmosphere, cooled by constant breezes from the lake. Fine fishing; an abundance of fruit and vegetables, milk and butter produced on the place. Boats, bowling alleys, billiard table, and vehicles, for the use of the guests, under the direction of an experienced caterer.
BENJ HONEY,
Late of the Collins Liverpool steamship line, Proprietor.
For further particulars, refers to S. Caldwell, or W. H. Wheelock, Nos. 113 and 114 Duane-st.

SURF HOTEL—FIRE ISLAND BEACH—IS NOW receiving guests. Extensive billiard and bowling saloons, &c., all lighted with gas. The fishing and yachting grounds in the Great South Bay are unsurpassed. For restoring health to the invalid, especially those afflicted with fever and ague and hay fever, the location is unequaled in the United States. Communication twice daily, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., by Long Island Railroad to Thompson, and by steamer from Penstaquit.
D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

MADAME RUTTKAY, AT CORNWALL, can accommodate ten or twelve boarders during the Summer vacation of her school. Access by the steamer Thos. Powell, foot of Jay-st., every afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. The location is delightful and convenient. It is near several churches, and in sight of Mr. Willis' beautiful place, "Idlewild." Inquiry may be made of JNO. B. KITCHING, No. 538 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD—VERY DESIRABLE, AT a low price, among mountain scenery, 100 miles from the City. Table supplied with fresh meat, poultry, vegetables, milk and fruit, &c. Carriage furnished when wanted and the comfort of guests cared for; unsurpassed in health. For particulars, inquire of MILES & BETTS, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

ROUNDHILL WATER-CURE AND HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—H. HALSTED, Physician. Mountain air, fifty acres forest park, cool and refreshing for families and invalids. Good table and amusements. Jenny Lind, after a three months' stay, called it "The Paradise of America."

TRENTON FALLS, ONEIDA COUNTY, N. Y.—The hotel at the above celebrated place of resort is open for the season, and can be reached in a few hours from New-York, at a small expense, as a railroad from Utica takes visitors there within an hour.
M. MOORE, Proprietor.

BOARD UNDER THE "STORM KING."—Good country board, with plenty of pure milk and good fruit, may be had on the bank of the Hudson, nearly opposite Cold Spring; terms moderate. Address JOHN CRONK, at Cold Spring.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT CLAVERACK, Columbia County, New York. Buildings and grounds pleasant, commanding one of the finest views in the world. Terms from $4 to $6 a week. Address R. C. FLACK.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO DESIRABLE rooms in the most pleasant part of Yonkers on high ground, for a small family or single gentlemen. Address or inquire for Mrs. WATTS, at the dépôt.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE PALISADES, AT Fort Lee a quarter of a mile from the landing. Boats running from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M. Inquire of Capt. ANNETT, steamboat *Thos. E. Hulse*, foot of Spring st.

PERSONAL.

$200 REWARD.—MRS. ELIZA BRENNAN has been missing from this City since Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, (July 20,) when she left 3d-st., on her way to the steamboat *Thomas Hunt*, at the foot of Robinson-st. She was in appearance about 25 or 30 years of age, of medium size, light hair, blue eyes, low forehead, was dressed in mourning black hat and veil, black barage dress, with satin stripes, black crape mantilla with dress frill, black gaiter shoes with heels. She wore a small gold watch, with charms, and a black parasol and fan. The above reward will be paid for her recovery, or for any information which may lead to her whereabouts. Information to be left with DANIEL CARPENTER, Deputy-Superintendent of Police, corner of Broome and Elm sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Tickets 50 cents—No Reserved Seats.
TUESDAY EVENING, July 27, 1858
BLAKE and BROUGHAM
UNCLE FOOZLE and PO-CA HON-TAS
C. WHEATLEIGH, A. H. DAVENPORT,
Mrs. BLAKE,
Miss ADA CLIFTON, Miss IDA VERNON.
Comedy—UNCLE FOOZLE.
Uncle Foozle....Mr. Blake | Mrs. Quickfidget.Mrs.
Brougham's PO-CA HON TAS.
Fow-ha-tan.....Mr. Brou
John Smith C. Wheatleigh | Po-ca-hon-tas..Miss
Promenade Concert at 7 and during intermission.
Doors open at 7—To commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets.....50 cents | Orchestra seats...75

JONES'S WOOD
MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL
AND
FETE CHAMPETRE.
THE SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH OF AUGU

In order to rectify any misunderstanding the Management begs to inform the public that, although the attendance at the late MUSICAL FESTIVAL has suggested the idea that a similar class of SUMMER ENTERTAINMENTS, arranged with greater care and a larger variety of general amusement, would be gratifying to them, it has no connection whatever with the MANAGEMENT of the late FESTIVAL. This it desires to be thoroughly and completely understood. It has in no case asked for the voluntary and unpaid service of any member of the large ORCHESTRA which it has engaged, having already agreed to pay the services of the MONSTER ORCHESTRA which it has engaged a great deal more than the whole of the expenses incurred for or the money cleared by the late FESTIVAL. This it says fearlessly, without counting the other enormous expenses attaching to the FIREWORKS, PRIZES offered to the SANGVEREINS, BALLOON ASCENSIONS and numerous other entertainments provided for the occasion.

This fact may alone prove that the present enterprise is not one which appeals to charitable liberality and its small price of admission for support. It is, on the contrary, a legitimate attempt upon a large scale to give the NEW-YORK PUBLIC at the lowest possible rate of ADMISSION, an ENSEMBLE of AMUSEMENT unprecedented in this country. The Management has undertaken it with the full hope that the large patronage which can alone render it remunerative for their enormous expenses will be cheerfully afforded them. Should the trial of one of those entertainments which have now become so popular in LONDON, PARIS and all the other great cities of EUROPE in the SUMMER SEASON prove successful, the MANAGEMENT begs to state that it is its intention for the coming year to establish a permanent class of amusement of a similar character, during the Summer for the NEW-YORK PUBLIC.

As regards the Musical Entertainments, the Management believes that it needs do no more than refer to the names of the Conductors that it has engaged. The Messrs. EDGE will vouch for the character of the FIREWORKS; and the Programme of the first day's entertainments which will be issued upon THURSDAY next, will establish the fact most conclusively that the dollar will be as well worthy of patronage as the price of admission is unprecedentedly reasonable.

FRENCH COMPANY.
METROPOLITAN MUSIC HALL,
No. 585 Broadway, (opposite Niblo's.)
SUMMER SEASON.
TUESDAY, July 27,
LE PARAPLUIE D'OSCAR,
Comédie Vaudeville en un acte, par M. Jaime, fils.
Principal characters by MM. TALLOT, C. SAGE, THIERY, EDGARD, EDMOND, Mlle. ELEANORE and Mme DAIRE.
GRAND BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT,
by the Artists, late of the
RONZANI BALLET TROUPE.
Conductor of Ballet.....M. COLLET
LE NIAISE DE SAINT FLOUR.
Comédie Vaudeville en un acte, par MM Bayard et G. Lemoine.
Principal characters by Mlle. JULIETTE, Mme DAIRE, MM. TALLOT, THIERY, EDGARD and EDMOND.
Conductor of Orchestra.....M. SIMON.
For the purpose of giving every person an opportunity of witnessing the French performances and Ballet, the following will be the
PRICES OF ADMISSION,
Orchestra Seats (numbered).....
Parquet.....50 cents
Balcony.....25 cents
Box Office open for the sale of Orchestra Seats on Monday and Tuesday, from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M.

JONES'S WOOD
MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL
AND
FETE CHAMPETRE,
Aug. 2, 3 and 4.
Conductors:
CARL ANSCHUTZ, MAX MARETZEK,
J. H. THOMAS, ANGELO TORRIANI,
E. GRILL, A. J. ARX.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS.
TEMPLE OF ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
H. WOOD.....Proprietor | S. BLEEKER, Stage Manager.
REFRESHINGLY COOL AND COMFORTABLE.
This celebrated Band of Ethiopian Delineators
PERFORM EVERY EVENING,
in a select and varied entertainment of
NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
Concluding with the grand
PANORAMA
OF THE
HUDSON RIVER.
Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 7. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

JONES'S WOOD
MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL
AND
FETE CHAMPETRE,
Aug. 2, 3 and 4
SUPERB CALCIUM LIGHT,
Supplied by
PROFESSOR GRANT,
and
MAGNIFICENT DISPLAYS OF FIREWORKS,
by
JOSEPH G. & ISAAC EDGE.

SIGNOR AMATI DUBREUL'S
GRAND COMBINATION
CONCERT AND BALL,
AT
PETELER'S HOTEL, NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND,
TUESDAY EVENING, July 27, 1858. The following talented artists will appear:
Mlle. CAIROLI, Mme VON BERKEL,
Signor AMODIO, Mr PERRING,
Signor NICOLAO, Mr THOMAS.
Signor A. DUBREUL.
Concert to commence at 8½ o'clock. Tickets $1, to be had at Blancard's Pavilion, Belmont Hall, and Peteler's Hotel.

JONES'S WOOD
MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL
AND
FETE CHAMPETRE,
Aug 2, 3 and 4.
BALS CHAMPETRES
EVERY EVENING,
In five different places in the park, with
FIVE COMPLETE BANDS.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE
Continues a place of attraction. Statuary, and other works of art interesting to strangers, on exhibition daily, (Sundays excepted,) from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

JONES'S WOOD
MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL
AND
FETE CHAMPETRE,
Aug. 2, 3 and 4.
ADMISSION.....TWENTY-FIVE C

METROPOLITAN GARDENS, THIRTEENTH-ST., SECOND-AV.—The Hutchinson Brothers give their grand Acrobatic and Gymnastic Entertainments, on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY next. They have engaged at an immense cost the celebrated Aeronaut, Professor Marion, who will ascend in his mammoth balloon "Excelsior," on Wednesday, July 28, at o'clock. Gate open at 5 o'clock on Wednesday, at which hour the interesting operation, the inflation of the balloon, will commence. Admission on Wednesday, 25 cents, and on Monday and Friday, 12 cents.

BOWERY THEATRE TO LET—WITH scenery, wardrobe, &c.; immediate possession given. Apply to JOHN S. GILES, No. 34 Elizabeth st.

DRY GOODS.

SECOND WEEK OF THESE SALES.
TIME LIMITED.
RARE BARGAINS YET.
RICH JACONET ROBES, at $1 50; cost $3 50.
RICH SUMMER SILKS, at 3s. per yard; cost 4s. 6d.
RICH BAREGES, at 2s. per yard; cost 3s. 6d.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES, at 1s. per yard; cost 2s.
RICH LAVELLE CLOTH, at 9d. per yard; cost 1s. 6d.
RICH PARIS DE BEIGES, at 6d. per yard; cost 1s. 6d.
HOUSEKEEPERS, LOOK AT THESE PRICES:
ALLENDALE SHEETINGS, 10-4 wide, 1s. 6d.,
ACTUAL COST 31 CENTS.
ENGLISH LONG CLOTHS, at 6¼ cents per yard;
INVOICE COST, 9 CENTS PER YARD
RICH DAMASK LINEN, 8-4 wide, at 50 cents;
INVOICE COST, 75 CENTS PER YARD.
UNBLEACHED COTTONS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
REDUCED 50 PER CENT.
N. B.—Orders from the country must be accompanied with the cash.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand st.

THE TRADE ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE
THE
IMPERIAL EXPANSION SKIRT,
PATENTED JUNE 22,
And manufactured by
OSBORN & VINCENT,
NO. 69 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
THESE SKIRTS ARE MADE OF THE BEST WATCH SPRING STEEL,
And are
UNEQUALED FOR GRACE AND BEAUTY.
JOBBERS (only) SUPPLIED ON LIBERAL TERMS.

GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE!
FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY!
5,600 yards fine BLACK and WHITE MUSLINS, cents.
6,600 yards fine BLACK and WHITE MULLS, 12½ cents.
8,000 yards beautiful CHALLIS DE LAINES, cents.
8,000 yards New Materials for TRAVELING DRESSES, 15 cents.
8 000 yards New Materials for TRAVELING DRESSES, 28 cents.
10,000 yards the very best ENGLISH CALICOES, 10 cents.
500 BLACK BAREGE ROBES at HALF-PRICE.
MANTILLAS and BONNETS at 40 per cent. reduction.
Strangers will please observe—
W. JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts.

PERSONS GOING TO THE COUNTRY should provide themselves with India-Rubber Gloves. They keep the hands from exposure and render them soft, smooth and snowy white; are impervious to water and can be worn where other gloves are useless. All lengths to protect the wrists and arms. Sold by all Rubber Dealers, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

EXTENSION SKIRTS OF SUPERIOR MAKE.
PECK BROTHERS, No. 61 Chambers st.

TO SUGAR REFINING OPERATIVES.—Wanted for the Pacific Sugar Refinery, in San Francisco a full set of hands, who are expected to be in San Francisco by the middle of November. Address, through the Post-Office, with references, CHARLES LATOUR.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents: served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Uncle Foozle—Pocahontas.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Wyman, the Wizard and Ventriloquist.

WOOD'S BUILDING—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Panorama of the Hudson River.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Ambition.

PALACE GARDEN—Corner Sixth-avenue and Fifteenth-street.

METROPOLITAN MUSIC HALL—No. 585 Broadway.—French Company—Ronzani Ballet Troupe—Le Niaise de Saint Flour.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Canada* leaves Boston for Liverpool	July 28
The *North Star* leaves N. Y. for Southampton	July 31

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A.M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4 P.M.

☞ The European mails by the Cunard steamer *Canada*, from Boston, will close this afternoon at the New-York Post-Office, to go by railroad at 2½, to go by steamboat at 4½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We have highly important advices from Utah, which would appear to leave little doubt as to the settlement, at least for the present, of the difficulties with the Mormons. Dispatches received in St. Louis, and telegraphed to us, state that news from Salt Lake City to the 3d inst has been received. Brigham Young and the heads of the Mormon Church had returned to the city, and had been followed by the people, who were returning to their homes in all parts of the Territory. No troops were in the city, General Johnston having passed through and encamped with the Army in Cedar Valley, 30 miles beyond. The Government officers had been duly installed, and everything was quiet in the Valley. It was stated that Brigham Young was anxious to be tried on the charge of treason, though he insisted that the Jury should consist of Mormons only—which, of course, would insure his acquittal.

We have news from Europe by two arrivals this morning. The Vanderbilt steamship *Northern Light*, from Southampton on the 14th, arrived at this port last night. She left Southampton on the same day on which the *Indian* left Liverpool, though her news is a few hours later. We give quite a full abstract of the interesting debates in Parliament on the Oaths bill and the Slave-trade question, together with other matters, a brief summary of which we received by the *Indian*.

The steamer *Europa* of the Cunard Line, from Liverpool, on the 17th inst, for Boston, was intercepted yesterday off Cape Race, by the news yacht of the Associated Press. Her news is three days later than was brought by the *Northern Light*. The telegraphic fleet was expected to weigh anchor for the starting point in mid-ocean on the day the *Europa* sailed. The general news is without importance, being principally confirmatory of that previously received. A decline is reported in Cotton, breadstuffs and provisions, and commercial affairs generally were exceedingly dull.

We find in a special dispatch to the Baltimore *Sun*, fuller details of the Mexican news, brought by the *General Rusk* to New-Orleans, than were telegraphed to the Associated Press in this City. The most important intelligence reported is the abdication of General Zuloaga, who had left the city of Mexico, leaving the Government in the hands of Canto and two Bishops. Col. Zuazua had marched upon the town of San Luis Potosi, and captured it after a feeble resistance. A considerable number of prisoners were taken. Col. Zuazua is one of the chiefs of the Liberal Party. General Garza took his departure from Matamoras on the 19th, for the purpose of joining the forces of Governor Vidaurri, and it is believed the combined forces meditated an attack upon the city. General Caravajal had intercepted a train of fourteen hundred mules, with goods, while *en route* from Tampico for San Luis. The prospects of the Constitutionalists generally were believed to be very flattering. The reported violation of the Territory of Zamora had been satisfactorily explained.

A full official history of the discovery and working of the gold mines at Frazer's River, as detailed in the correspondence of Governor Douglas, of Vancouver's Island with the British Colonial Secretary and others, will be found in this morning's Times.

The Secretary of the Navy has given a decision adverse to the application of the Collins line to make Portland their western terminus. The act of Congress provided for contracting to convey the mails between New-York and Liverpool, in accordance with the proposals of E. K. Collins & Co. As those proposals were to carry the mails by steamships from New-York to Liverpool, the application for a change could not, therefore, be legally sustained.

Gen. Wm. Walker has written a letter to the Mobile *Register*, animadverting upon the course pursued by the Government towards him. He declares that the Federal officers, not content with taking from him his rights and the property he had in Nicaragua, have attempted to deprive him of his honor also. He adds, that he regards himself as "an humble instrument in the hands of a Higher Power," and says he scorns the counsel of those who advise submission to wrong. Accounts from Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, state that the feeling in those States in favor of Walker is increasing. A correspondent of the Louisville *Journal*, writing from Dalton, Ga., says that Nicaragua bonds have been taken up by Southern planters to the amount of $775,000.

The citizens of Berlin Heights, Ohio, have resolved to purchase the property now held by the Free-Lovers in that town, with the purpose of effecting the entire expulsion of that disgraceful rabble from the place.

The Mayor sent a communication to the Board of Aldermen last evening, accompanying a petition from sundry persons to have a number of baths constructed in the North and East Rivers, for the use of the public, free of charge. The petitioners state that there are a large number of gentlemen associated for such a purpose, who will pay yearly installments, which, with proper encouragement from the authorities, would construct a number of baths, and render them perpetually free to the public. The Mayor recommended the petition to the earnest consideration of the Board. The whole subject was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips. The resolution directing the Comptroller to advertise piers No. 25 and 26, East River, for a ferry to Fulton-street, Brooklyn, was taken up, debated at some length, and then made special order for the next meeting. A resolution of inquiry into the propriety of establishing a tariff of prices on the several ferries was laid over.

There were three arrivals yesterday at the lower quarantine anchorage, of vessels from infected ports, viz: the barks *West Wind* and *Stampede* from Cienfuegos; and the bark *Charles C. Fowler*, from New-Orleans. On the 24th, David S Pride, of New-York, her 2d officer, died of yellow fever; three others of the crew are down with disease, and were landed at the Quarantine Hospital for treatment. An exception to these sickly vessels was the arrival of the bark *Albertina*, from Havana, July 15, with sugar, segars, &c., and four passengers—all hands were well, and there had been no sickness on the voyage. The steamer *Cinderella* made a special trip to the Spanish steamer *Berenguela*, at the lower quarantine, on Sunday morning, and brought up from her ten sick men, and yesterday she brought two more, all of whom were under treatment at the Hospital. The health of the crews on board the other vessels is good. The cool winds of the last three days have had a beneficial effect.

The Germans held a festival yesterday at Conrad's Garden, Yorkville, in aid of the fund for the erection of a monument to the memory of Baron Steuben, eminent as the friend of Washington, and the instructor of the Revolutionary army in military tactics. Similar festivals were also held at Washington and Baltimore. Speeches suitable to the occasion were made, and there was much enjoyment, characteristic of German festivals. The *fête* will be resumed to-day.

D. Wemyss Jobson had a hearing yesterday before Justice Kelly, upon the charge of assault and battery, preferred by him against Mr. Hennessy. Jobson was allowed to give his version of the affair, and Mr. Hennessy gave his. The Justice stated that he would look over the matter, and give a decision on Saturday.

Judge McCarthy, in the Marine Court, decided in the case of one of the contested clerkships in the District Courts, that the claim for salary of the clerks overholding, could not be maintained; that the clerks appointed by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen were properly in possession, and that the recent act of the Legislature, in relation to that matter, is unconstitutional and void. The salary sued for was by one of the overholding clerks, and alleged to have been earned since his successor was appointed.

Judge Ingraham yesterday morning decided to deny the motion to discharge the order for the arrest of James Sutton Elliott, charged with having embezzled money belonging to the British Government.

The new U. S. steam sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* will be launched this morning, at 10 o'clock, from the Westervelt ship-yard, foot of Houston-street, E. R.

Yesterday, Cotton was in very slack demand, though it declined a shade. A moderate business was transacted in Flour at essentially unchanged quotations, as well as in Wheat and Corn. The latter advanced in price. Coffee was active and buoyant. Sugars were in pretty fair request and were very firm. Provisions attracted considerable attention at uniform rates. Spirits Turpentine was freely purchased at steady figures. Freights continued inactive.

Austrian Opposition to German Emigration.

The German emigration which has been pouring into this country in such a volume for so many years, has at last begun to alarm the authorities. A committee was recently appointed by the Frankfort Diet to examine the whole question, and advise upon the best means of preventing the exodus. They have sent in their report, which recommends a multiplicity of checks and restrictions of greater or less stringency, upon emigration. The representatives of the Free Towns, who are largely interested in commerce with America, and in the carrying trade, are naturally opposed to any interference with the movement, which provides them each year with increasing crowds of customers, and have strongly protested against the proposed interference with popular rights. It is not at all probable, however, that military power which now holds paramount sway in Germany will be very seriously deterred by the reclamations of the men of trade from taking any measures which they may deem necessary for the support of their own system. Austria is the most prominent member of the confederation, and is, of course, always able to impress upon the plastic surface of the smaller states the leading features of her own policy. She has a great number of wants to satisfy and dangers to guard against, it is true, which the other powers do not share, but for this very reason she is likely to insist all the more strenuously upon their participation in her precautions. She has not, like Prussia or any other German Power, to provide simply against the dangers of foreign aggression. She has a large conquered and hostile population to hold constantly in check by the aid of a military force alone, and at an enormous expense. To enable her to meet the various emergencies of her situation, therefore, she has to rely mainly upon her German possessions. Doubtful as their allegiance may be, and reluctantly as they may support her yoke, they are loyal and devoted in comparison with Hungary or Italy, or any of the Sclavonia provinces. They are attached to her by ancient tradition, by long habit, by religion, language and consanguinity. They may be governed by tyrants, but their tyrants "are still at least their countrymen." Moreover, they form by far the most valuable portion of Austrian *contribuables* or tax-payers. Her German subjects are the most industrious, persevering, thrifty, trade-loving portion of her population. To a bankrupt, reckless, penniless, imbecile Government, each one of them is worth three of the most warlike Croats or Hungarians, or more plastic and light-hearted Italians. It may be imagined, therefore, with what disgust she must witness the departure of a single family for the United States, to uphold, by their many civic virtues, a system whose very existence and prosperity each year threatens her own with destruction. And it must be confessed that as far as she is concerned, she lets few of them escape her clutches knowingly. The law rigidly prohibits the emigration of any man from the country who is still liable to military service, and as the age at which men are drawn for the army is the emigrating age, *par excellence*, and as the army is, in proportion to the population, enormous, there are few young men whom this rule does not strike. There is hardly any family certainly who escapes its operation. One member of it at least is pretty sure to come under it, and as removal for life to a country is a step which families like to take together, sentence of detention pronounced on one is virtually pronounced on all. None like to cast their lot in Missouri or Kansas, while a son or brother is left pining in an Austrian garrison, or waiting to take his chance at the next conscription.

The desire to induce the remaining States of the Diet to impose those restrictions on German emigration which the necessities of her position render necessary in her own case, is a natural consequence of Austrian policy. Marked inequalities between the condition of her own subjects and those of the neighboring States naturally excite fresh discontent amongst the former. To have means of escape from hopeless bondage offered to the Prussian or Hanoverian, which the Austrian sees himself denied, is not very likely to reconcile the last to his lot, and all the abolition of any such disparity is, naturally, a cardinal point in the Imperial policy. For that matter, however, there can be but little difference between the leading aims of all Continental potentates. To have a large number of poor men to bear arms, and as many rich or well-to-do as will pay the cost, is the one thing needful to satisfy a despotic government.

To us the matter is of prime importance. The German element in our immigration has always been the most valuable, and, as long as the present facilities are available to foreigners for casting in their lot with us, there is no element with which we can less afford to dispense. The virtues which make nations great, are, happily for mankind, those which make homes happy. Industry, temperance, frugality, and love of order, make not simply good husbands and fathers, but good citizens as well, and none of the many tribes who have contributed their quota to the peopling of this continent, can boast a greater share of all these than the Germans. Moreover, they are the only portion of the foreign immigration who, from the moment of their arrival in the country, take a decided stand for free labor. None have done more for the cause. They bid fair to win Western Texas to it one day; they have already all but won Missouri. They supply, in short, that class of men which we most want from abroad—the class which places household virtues in the first rank, or expends its patriotic fervor in paying its road-tax, sending its children to school, obeying the law, and cultivating its farms. Of buncombe we have more than enough, but we cannot have too many vineyards and corn-fields, or too many citizens who believe in the right of every man to the fruits of his toil. As long as we have so many thousand miles of forest to reclaim, and so many new States to create, we cannot look on with indifference at anything which affects the source from which a large portion of our supplies of men are to be derived.

India.

The bill for the government of India, which has passed the House of Commons, and gone to the House of Peers, effects a formal change in the administration of that empire. Divesting the East India Company of all political authority, it is transferred to the Crown, which is to exercise it through one of the four principal Secretaries of State. This officer is to be clothed with absolute control of the Government, revenues, military affairs, and domestic interests of the great peninsula; to regulate the administration of justice, of the interior police, and of commercial details; to be, in fact, solely responsible for the successful management of affairs. To the concentration of power thus into a single hand there was lively opposition in the Commons, but Lord Stanley so strongly insisted that the essence of a revolution in the Indian Government consisted in the creation of individual responsibility somewhere, that the clause was at last carried triumphantly. Agreeably to this cardinal idea, there is a Council instituted, but without any other than advisory powers, the alternative of the India Secretary declining their counsels being the record of a protest as a means of distinctly identifying his accountability for acts of impolicy. The hard fighting in the Lower House was upon the constitution of this Council. Lord Stanley's project made the number fifteen, eight of which were to be appointed for life, by the Crown, and the remaining seven, in the first instance, by the India Company, and subsequently, as vacancies occurred, by the Council itself. Lord Palmerston, adhering to the principles of his own bill, argued for a Council of twelve, for a limited term, to be appointed by the Crown. His amendment was rejected by a vote of 227 to 165. He then proposed that the whole number of fifteen should be appointed by the Crown; an amendment as unfortunate as the other. The question was really, however, of extremely slender importance. The Council, having no legislative or executive functions, being indeed a mere machine for individualizing the responsibility of the Minister, is of consequence only as an engine of ministerial patronage. The point was contested by the Whig leader rather as a politician than as a statesman; and in either character he seems to have gained very lightly by it. Add to the provisions creating this new Secretaryship and new advisory body, others providing for the assumption of the Company's debts so far as secured by the India revenues, and others, dictating the preservation of the actual civil, military and legal machinery of the Peninsular Government, and we have a summary of the new India bill. There is no doubt of it passing the House of Lords without material amendment.

And what, after all, has been done for India? Simply nothing. The mere substitution of one set of men for another is not of necessity a change for the better. It is not so much new Governors that India requires as a new scheme of government, It is a matter of history that the English rule in India has been marked by reckless plunder, which has nevertheless failed to enrich the governing Company. Its servants have returned with the wealth of princes; the master has made more debts than dividends. India has grown poorer; a class in England has grown richer; but the power that was at the cost of administering the Government, providing armies and sustaining judicial establishments, has not been the gainer. Clearly, therefore, the great want is the want of new principles in the administration. The foundation of all unquestionably rests upon the axiom of Mr. John Bright—"Let India be governed for her own benefit," the concession of which in set terms, and with legislation adapted to put it in practice, would have been worth a score of such bills as Lord Stanley's. The English authority in India is on the verge of dissolution; and instead of a change of remedies, we have only a change of doctors and nurses.

A first effect of the new measure will be the charging upon the internal revenues of Great Britain the cost of an incalculably expensive war, which has hitherto been paid by a private corporation. The novelty will perhaps tend to teach the true policy in regard to India. That policy, as we have heretofore indicated it, requires the termination of all political connection with Hindostan, and a reduction of the question to its merely commercial elements. To this complexion the business must finally come. In fact, while speculating upon new machinery for administering the Government of India, the Government has practically ceased to be. There are serious reasons to doubt whether the English power, dependent as it is upon superior physical force, can ever be restored. The uncongenial and fatal climate, which slaughters more soldiers in a month than can be replaced by incessant fleets and exhaustless treasuries in a year, is sufficient of itself to defeat the resumption of that moral *status*, to which only the northern chiefs now pay submission. It is estimated that a ship-load of recruits landed each day at Calcutta, would not meet the daily loss from the effects of the heat and resulting tropical diseases. Without the old confidence in native auxiliaries, what chance is there of the English army securing more than occasional and accidental advantages over the rebels, an enemy of far less consequence than the atmospheric conditions of the torrid zone? The necessary policy of Great Britain is determined. There may be, nay must be, a protracted contest. Thousands of English lives will burn out in the hot air of that distant furnace. Hundreds of millions in money will be spent. And after all, justice will be done to India, in the withdrawal of all intervention of a political sort; and the establishment of that sounder influence which is afforded by trade and industry.

Captain Galton's Report on American Railways.—There was delivered, to both Houses of the British Legislature, on the day the last mail left London, the supplement to the report to the Board of Trade on the Railways of the United States, by Captain Galton, Civil Engineer, containing lithographic drawings explanatory of the construction of the rolling stock in use on our railroads. The drawings are twenty-seven in number, and illustrate the passenger and merchandise cars on the Baltimore and Ohio and Illinois Central lines, and the engines, with their several parts, in use on the former, and on the Buffalo and Lake Huron line. A table is prefixed, showing, as nearly as can be obtained from the reports of the railway companies, the relative cost of fuel per mile traveled by the engines on our roads, as compared with some of the English lines. The average cost per mile on the former is returned at 7d., and on the latter at 2d., the difference being attributed partly to the use of wood on the American lines, and partly to the defective condition of their permanent way. On the Baltimore and Ohio line, where coal as well as wood is used, the cost is somewhat less than on the English lines.

Let no more Dawsons be Punished.

Peter Dawson has some reason to complain, yet has he at the same time much consolation. It is certainly a case of peculiar hardship, that out of the vast mob of respectable gentlemen engaged in the innocent little commerce, of which he has confessed his guilt, he should be chosen, and the rest be permitted to go scatheless. He may reasonably ask why he should be singled from the herd,—he, the friend of the magistrates, to whose election, doubtless, his polar influences had contributed; he, the leader of Democratic files, and master of the whole game of political tric-trac, as played by Fourth-Ward sportsmen in that kind He has some right to inquire, whether the work of purifying the morality of the town is to begin and end in Cherry-street, No 58; or to proceed to other highways and by-ways, wherein an ever-watchful police have reason to suspect the existence of institutions of analogous character. Problems of this sort, it is to be presumed, will occupy his contemplative leisure on the Island; for gentlemen of his culture and antecedents will not, of course, be assigned any manual labor; and he will have ample time to survey social questions in all their interesting many-sidedness. His solution, should he attain one, and make it public, will be an invaluable accession to our stores of knowledge.

The consolation which justice owed to this remarkable man, and which he now enjoys, consists in the prompt and severe punishment of the witnesses who brought this shame upon his revered head. They were young women, several of them lured from emigrant ships to his mansion, by the representation that it was a reputable boarding-house, and when once there, so strong was the paternal and devoted attachment of the head of the family, that they were never again allowed to breathe the breath of heaven; but, barred and bolted within, experienced daily such evidence of his fondness as arduous toil, brutal blows and kicks, and stampings, and the involuntary prostitution of their persons afforded. Fate, which seems to sport with the feelings of the best of our race, and delights in setting at nought the vigilance of the most faithful guardians of order, broke open this tranquil home of the friendless one night, and dragged the inmates to the witness-box. There they bore evidence to the shame and servitude to which they were exposed—evidence substantiated by the deputy rumsellers, who had been their jailers, and by neighbors who had compassionated their doom, and by the Police, in their blundering attempts to acquit the landlord; and reluctant justice—reluctant, but enforced by the pressure of public opinion—sent Mr. Dawson to Blackwell's Island for *two* months, adding a fine of $50, which the profits of one night's dance, liquor and debauchery would more than pay. But to compensate him for this compulsory severity, his accusers, against whom it is needless to say a person so constituted must thirst for vengeance, were the day before sent likewise to the Island for *six* months, with the certainty before them of hard labor and rigorous treatment. It needs no Hogarth to represent the satisfaction of the Fourth-Ward patriarch as, idling about his insular home, he glowers at these his hapless victims and involuntary accusers, bending over their toils and obliged to suffer thrice the penalty he bears himself.

Taking all the facts of the case together, we are obliged to question the propriety of urging this moral warfare beyond the present instructive example. Since it is established that none who bear testimony against criminals of this order can escape without suffering thrice their punishment, it will obviously be difficult to procure witnesses, let the cases be never so flagrant. But if the witnesses be forthcoming; if, under the pressure of bodily pain, despair, brutality, fear, they rush to the bar of justice and clamor for protection, we still hope to see justice hesitate and close its ears. It is better, says the legal axiom, that one hundred guilty should escape, than that one innocent man should suffer. It is better to let all the Dawsons of New-York go unmolested than that their helpless victims should be branded and punished for crying their agony to heaven.

Albany Observatory.

While the public waits patiently for the promised vindication of the Trustees of the Dudley Observatory, a manifesto from another quarter takes it by surprise. It comes from a "Committee of the citizens appointed at a public meeting held in Albany, July 13, 1858." With the resolutions, speeches, and other immediate *sequela* of that meeting, we had supposed its part was played. It appears otherwise. Its address is a pamphlet of thirty-two pages, written with no little vigor and fervor, qualities quite sufficient to account for the strong partiality of its judgment, and the ill-used logic which abounds from beginning to end. It is precisely what it claims to be, the plea of an advocate, not a juridical determination; it has all the attributes of forensic oratory, without the affectation anywhere of judicial calmness. So violent, indeed, are its denunciations of the Trustees and their friends, and so exaggerated its panegyric of the scientific gentlemen interested, that, were its case previously unquestionable, this essay would expose it to serious doubt.

While declining to enter further into the controversy until the Trustees have had their hearing, we shall be pardoned for objecting to the address as in the highest degree ill-timed and improper. It makes no pretence of presenting additional facts. Indeed it expressly avers its assumption of the case made out by the Scientific Council as irrefragable and unanswerable. It violates propriety in charging upon the Trustees private and spiteful motives. It errs still further in reiterating, without proof, that the Board has never acted independently and as a unit in the matter, but that it has blindly submitted to the deceitful leadership of two or three persons, who have had ends of their own to subserve, and whom the address stigmatizes as a "Secret Circle." So long as the rejoinder of the Trustees to the facts adopted by the address is detained, and so long as the address adds nothing to the information already supplied by the Scientific Council, and, in fact, adds nothing to their arguments but a display of defective reasoning and excessive partisanship, we can only regret that the publication has been made. It will damage a cause otherwise not lacking in strength. There has been lately a decided leaning in the public mind towards permitting the elevated considerations upon which the Scientific Council are presumed to act, to plead for the formal irregularities of their course. Unless we greatly err, the intervention of this declamatory manifesto will tend strongly to correct this bias. If so, the scientific people will have reason to accuse the advocacy of injudicious friends.

The Committee close with a recommendation to the Trustees that they accept the tender of arbitrators made by the New-York donors. While the Board may properly object to the proposition, as made, because it denies them the right of nominating a due number of the referees, it is to be hoped that it may be accepted with reasonable modifications. Let the Commission be made up by mutual suggestions, not omitting a fair representation of both astronomical and financial science, and we shall anticipate a speedy adjustment of this vexatious question. If this course be not adopted, the alternative will inevitably be the speedy inception of an Observatory at New-York—a result we shall not be expected to lament.

An Interesting Chapter of History.

In other columns of the Times will be found the entire series of official dispatches which have been received at the British Colonial Office in regard to the gold discoveries in New-Caledonia. They complete the record of that wondrous story from the earliest discovery of the precious metal thereabouts, to the introduction of Sir E. Bulwer Lytton's bill organizing the Territorial Government. They will be read with interest.

It will be seen that in the first instance the Governor, Mr. James Douglas, was disposed to exclude gold-seekers coming from the territories of the United States. Finding the attempt to check the cupidity and adventurous spirit of our people vain, his next step was to insist upon the exaction of pay for mining licenses, a measure which also failed, owing to the opposition of the settlers and the refusal of the Colonial Office to sanction the impost. Thus defeated, and satisfied that there was no other profit to be derived from the immigration than such as flowed in the direct channel of trade, Governor Douglas insists upon monopolizing the traffic of the new country in behalf of his masters, the Company. This pretension must of course yield as promptly as the others, since the Charter of the Company only authorizes an exclusive right to traffic with the natives, leaving white settlers entire liberty in that particular. The history of these trials and struggles of the grasping agent is of itself interesting; but the interest is further heightened by the details we find intermixed with them of the progress and development of the new movement These papers will be indispensable to the future chronicler.

Great German Festival in Aid of the Fund for Erecting a Monument to Baron Steuben.

Another of those German festivals, which are becoming so popular amongst us, took place yesterday at Conrad's Garden, Yorkville It was a special occasion, the profits being devoted to the fund in course of accumulation for the erection of a monument to the memory of the Prussian warrior, Baron Steuben, whose name, as the friend of Washington and the instructor of the Revolutionary Army in military tactics, is intimately connected with the most memorable period of our history. Baron Steuben was in many respects a most remarkable man, and his memory must ever be worthily cherished by the American people. He was the friend and principal officer of Frederick the Great, whom still the Germans delight to call *Fritz der Einzige*. In 1777, Steuben came to America, and was made by Washington Major-General of the Army. His services to the Revolutionary cause have passed into history. They were freely acknowledged by Washington, and his name and memory have become a heritage for posterity. But "Republics are ungrateful," and America has never been prolific in monuments. Among those "heroes of old" whom she has thus neglected is Baron Steuben, and his countrymen, naturalized among us, or descended from those of his own generation, have taken it much to heart. *Hinc illæ lachrymæ*, except that instead of tears, yesterday, there was laughter, jollity, dancing, climbing a greasy pole, exhibition of acrobats and a trained dog, with much imbibition of lager-bier and Rhein wein, and consumption of Westphalia ham sandwiches and Schweitzer kaese.

Shortly after 8 o'clock A. M., the Steuben House in the Bowery, which was profusely decorated with flags and evergreens, was a scene of special animation. Thither had assembled the members of the numerous German military bodies organized in the City, and a very fine gathering they made. There had also assembled the various singing societies of the Germans, numbering many hundreds. We missed the Turners. For some reason or other they were not there. A procession was formed which marched down the Bowery, through Grand and Essex streets, and Avenue A, to the foot of Tenth-street, where sundry chartered boats conveyed them to the festal grounds.

The usual features of rural German festivals were prominent there. It was a happy time for all, and for women and children especially. Such waltzing as there was. The brains of the spectators whirled. Two susceptible young Englishmen left the garden and plunged into dissipation outside. They were subsequently discovered taking a cooling bath, in the seclusion and secresy of some overhanging rocks.

Speeches were made in German by Dr Anthony Fuster, formerly professor in the University of Vienna, and one of the leaders of the Prussian Revolution of 1848. He eulogized Steuben, gave a sketch of his history, pleaded his great services as a reason why he should be honored with a monument—reverted respectfully to the old country, where despotism still reigned, and prophesied that the time was not very far distant when the ancient Eastern World would be as free as this new Western Continent Dr. Struve, editor of the *Social Republik*, and Dr. Forsch, also made speeches.

A large body of Police, under the able command of Captain Porter, of the Twelfth Ward, efficiently preserved order. The feature of the day was the climbing a greased pole, fifty feet high, for prizes placed at the top, viz: Patterns for a pair of pantaloons, two vests, and a silk pattern. A lad aged about 16, named Christopher Flecke, of Delancey-street, in this City, made the first essay, and nobly succeeded. He carried off the pantaloons, receiving tumultuous applause and a bleeding shin, caused by his rapid descent Several attempts, without success, were made by others. The second prize, a vest, was taken by Henry Babiter, a member of Company E, Jefferson Guard. The third prize was won by George Schmidt, and the fourth by Henry Babiter, the winner of the second, at whose double success the members of Company E could hardly contain themselves. Feats of acrobats, and the aforesaid trained dog, who played "Old Soldier" delightfully, shamming lameness, and general disqualification for work in a manner refreshingly human, followed the ascents of the pole, after which the dancing began again, and ladies and gentlemen went whirling about, inflating crinoline, and giving an unusual ærial importance to hoops, till it seemed that gyration would only cease with a keen appetite for breakfast. At 6 o'clock, P. M., they were left dancing, with no prospect of a speedy termination to their revolutions.

The festival will be continued to-day, when pistol-shooting, and rifle-shooting, with, of course, dancing, will form the principal features. In aid of the Monumental fund, similar festivals are now being held in Baltimore and Washington.

The authorities of Clifton, says the Niagara Falls *Gazette*, on the opposite side of the river, have petitioned the Canadian Crown Land Department for a license of occupation of the Reserve joining Niagara River, between the Falls of Niagara and the suspension bridge in that town; and also the Revenue Department for a lease of the Falls' Ferry, the rent to be paid not to exceed $100 per year.

City Items.

Fair of the American Institute.—The 30th annual Fair of the American Institute will open at the Crystal Palace on the 15th of September and close on the 29th of October. The Palace will be prepared for the reception of goods from Tuesday, the 7th. Heavy articles from a distance will be received any time after Aug. 1. A fat cattle and poultry show will be held in the Palace, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 15th, 16th and 17th days of December, at which premiums will be awarded. Wm. B. Leonard, agent of the Institute, receives all articles intended for the Exhibition.

Loose Loafers.—The fellow who called on Dr. Griscom, on Saturday, and while waiting, stole a pair of gold specs., paid several other physicians calls of compliments the same day. Dr. McNulty, on returning to his house, found an indifferent note for him, signed "John Moore," and a quantity of uncut opals that had laid on his table, missing. The writer of the note, by description, was the thief whom we have already served up.

Republicans of Richmond County.—A Republican meeting was held at Richmond, S. I., on Saturday evening, the 24th inst., for the organization of the county for the approaching election. Henry J. Seaman was called to the chair, and Henry Crabtree was appointed Secretary. After an animated discussion as to the best mode of a reorganization of the county, it was, on motion of Geo. Wm. Curtis,

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Republicans of the county to meet in their respective towns, on Saturday, Aug. 6, to select six in each town to form a County Committee for the ensuing year; and also eight delegates in each town, to meet in County Convention on the 13th of August, and select delegates to the State and Congressional Conventions.

Central Park Stock.—The Comptroller yesterday opened the proposals for the $300,000 of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock, which had not previously been taken. The award of the whole amount was given to the firm of John Ward & Co., Brokers. Wall-street, at a premium of 30 cents.

About the poor old lady, 80 years of age, who had her pocket picked of $13, (the avails of her deceased son's watch,) a firm in this City raised $20, and sent it to her. Any other assistance would reach her at her residence. Her address is "Mrs Jane Atkins, No. 20 Flushing-avenue, Williamsburg;" or anything left with Wm A. Stiles, at F. B. Baldwin's No. 70 Bowery, New-York, would reach her.

The President of the Croton Aqueduct Board has given notice that a penalty of five per cent. will be added on the 1st of August, on all rents remaining unpaid on that day.

Fourteenth Ward (Colored) School Reception.—The girls and boys of the grammer school No. 1 on Mulberry-street, under the direction of Mr. John Peterson and Miss Gwynne, Principals, gave a public reception yesterday afternoon. The exercises opened with singing under the direction of Prof. Petitt, and consisted of reading, speaking and class exercises, of various kinds enlivened by songs very well sung. An address was made by a lady, detailing her visit to a gathering of children on a Southern plantation after which she presented three beautiful bibles to the three best pupils selected by the votes of their classmates. Master Edward Lawrence was named by his classmates, and Miss Mabel Guy by her classmates for this much-prized honor. Miss Elizabeth Treadwell received the third bible for her uniform good conduct and for proficiency in music and in the management of the sewing machine—one of the Wheeler & Wilson patent—being used as a part of the furniture of the school.

There is a piano and a fine organ in the girls' department, the latter purchased by the pupils and the teachers. No 1 is one of the most promising Colored Schools that we know of.

Brooklyn Items.

Smothered in a Trunk.—A boy, 10 years old, named George Prickner, the son of a German widow, residing on Dodworth-street, near Broadway, suddenly disappeared on Friday last, and was missing until yesterday morning, when his dead body was found in a large trunk or chest in the house of his mother. Coroner Redding was called to hold an inquest, and from the testimony taken, it appears that on Friday, while the mother was absent, the deceased was at play with a companion, and evidently got into the trunk to conceal himself, when a self adjusting lock closed the lid upon him and he was smothered. During Saturday and Sunday the friends and neighbors looked in every direction to find the boy but without success. Yesterday morning the mother was induced to open the chest by a strong smell which seemed to emanate from it, expecting to find the body of a rat, but to her astonishment she found the body of her missing son. The Jury rendered a verdict of death from accidental suffocation.

Gave Bail.—The *quasi* pugilists, Downey and Giddings, whose friends tried to make them fight near Greenwood Cemetery, Sunday morning, last surrendered themselves yesterday and gave bail for their appearance when wanted. Their aiders and abettors including Aldermen and ex-Aldermen, Deputy Sheriffs and Constables, Custom-House officers, Navy-Yard employes, thieves and blacklegs, and all of that promiscuous crowd who fell into the hands of the Philistines, were yesterday discharged by Justices Blachley and Voorhies, the Magistrates, deciding that they had violated no law.

President King Almost Drowned at Rockaway.—President King of Columbia College, while bathing at Rockaway, L. I., Sunday afternoon, ventured out too far, and but for assistance afforded him from the shore would have been drowned. He had driven over from Jamaica to Rockaway with his brother, Gov. King, after dinner, and went in to bathe at 5 o'clock. Gov. King was on the beach when his brother called for help. A boat which was on the shore was immediately sent to his assistance, and he was happily rescued.

A Director Loose.—A poor woman found a memorandum book on Saturday last, for the recovery of which the man who owned it had offered a reward of $3. The finder walked between two and three miles to restore the property, and when she asked for the promised reward, was told by the owner to go about her business or she would be arrested. That man would make a capital Director of a Ferry or Railroad Company.

Accident.—On Sunday morning, a boy named George White, whose parents reside on Grand-street, was sent on an errand by his mother, but instead of returning home immediately, he went into a lumber-yard and spent the entire day at play. He was brought home at 7 o'clock in the evening with an arm shockingly crushed, a pile of lumber having fallen upon him.

Dishonest Youth.—A youth named Russell W. Conyers, 19 years old, was sent to jail for 10 days, yesterday, by Justice Voorhies, for stealing two silver watches from his employer, James Lee, who keeps a store at No. 67 Main-street. The property stolen was valued at $13, and the accused stated in extenuation of his offence that his employer owed him money, which he was in need of but could not get, and took this means to obtain it.

The Germans.—The German Civic and Military organizations of the Eastern District gave a grand festival in Myrtle-avenue Park yesterday. Several thousand persons were present, and the day was passed in a rational and pleasant manner.

Sneak Thieves.—Two well-dressed thieves called at the store kept by Mrs. Harris, corner Ryerson-street and Myrtle-avenue, Saturday afternoon, and while one engaged the attention of the proprietress at the door, the other took the contents of the money-drawer. Both escaped.

She was Jealous.—Mrs. Elizabeth Cambridge, residing at No. 76 Fulton-street, and three months a wife, got jealous and took "pizen" last Saturday night. She was pumped out, and saved from grim death by Dr. J. G. Johnson.

Howard, the Bogus Reporter.—This individual was summarily expelled from a wagon while on the way to the National Race Course a few days ago, to witness the great base ball contest, for endeavoring to pass a bogus $25 check upon his companions.

More Burglars Arrested.—Officers Hipwell and Latimore, of the Fifth Precinct, on Sunday night arrested two burglars while prowling about Bedford-avenue. A full kit of burglar's tools was found in their possession, and they were committed for safe keeping in case they should be wanted.

Sudden Death.—A woman named Ann McCormick was found in labor on Degraw-street, Sunday night last, and taken to the Hospital, where she died in convulsions.

Serious Accident.—A son of Mrs. Helen McGahen, residing corner of Nassau and Adams streets, fell from the front stoop to the sidewalk, Sunday, and received serious injuries about the head.

Fire Department.—A number of Brooklyn fire companies will attend the great trial of engines at Albany, shortly to come off there.

Political Items.

Democratic State Convention.—The Democratic State Central Committee will meet at the Delavan House in Albany, on the 4th of August, to arrange for calling their State Nominating Convention.

The American State Council will meet at Albany on the 24th of August.

The Fusion State Convention in Massachusetts will meet at Worcester on the 9th of Septemer. The Republican State Committee, by a vote of seven to six, acceded to the wishes of the Banks Americans, and voted that the call for the Convention should be signed by the Executive Committees of the two organizations, the names to be alphabetically arranged.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM UTAH.

Return of the Mormons to their Homes.

Salt Lake City Again Occupied by Brigham Young and His Followers—Gen. Johnston and the Army in Cedar Valley.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, July 26.

By the arrival of the steamer *D. A. January*, at Booneville, we have Leavenworth dates of the 23d inst. Mr. LIVINGSTON, an old trader on the plains, arrived there last night, from Salt Lake City, with dates of June 30. The army had marched from the Capitol for Cedar Valley, forty miles below. BRIGHAM YOUNG, and the heads of the Mormon Church, had returned to the City, and the people were following them *en masse*. All was quiet in the Valley. Some of the returned teamsters are circulating a report of rich gold deposits in the vicinity of Saint Verains Fort. These statements do not receive full credit, in the absence of information from authentic sources.

Dispatches from Saint Josephs, dated the 22d, per the steamer *D. A. January*, states that advices from Salt Lake City to July 3d have been received. The Mormons had all returned to the city and their homes in the different parts of the territory.

Gen. JOHNSTON had passed through the city with his horses, and encamped thirty miles on the other side of it. No troops were in the city.

The Government officers had been duly installed in their various offices, and were prepared for the proper discharge of their duties.

BRIGHAM YOUNG was anxious to be tried on the charge of treason, but insisted that the jury should consist of Mormons only.

Army Movements.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, July 26.

Our Leavenworth advices of the 23d, per United States Express to Booneville, state that an express from General HARNEY's head quarters, at Cotton wood Springs, 14th inst., brings a copy of the general orders issued by HARNEY, July 12, on the receipt of the instructions from General SCOTT, for the disposition of the Utah forces:

Col. MONROE, with the Fourth Artillery and two companies of dragoons, remain in the District of the Platte. Col. MAY is ordered to take post at Fort Kearney with three companies of artillery and one of dragoons. Two companies of the First Cavalry under Major SEDGWICK, repair at once to Fort Riley.

Six companies of the same command, under Col. SUMNER, concentrate at Fort Kearney for service on the plains. Two companies of the same regiment, now in Utah, are ordered to go to Fort Riley. Lieut. Col. JOHNSON is relieved from duty as Inspector-General of the Utah forces, and directed to take command at Fort Riley. Surgeon WRIGHT returns to St. Louis. Major BROWN, of the Pay Department is stationed at Fort Kearney. Assistant Surgeon SMITH is assigned to duty with the First Cavalry, and Assistant-Surgeon SMITH with two Companies of the Fourth Artillery in the vicinity of Cottonwood Springs. Captain SIMPSON, Topographical Engineer, proceeds to Utah.

Under the movements directed in General Orders No. 17, a detachment of recruits, about 300 strong, under Major BACKUS, left Fort Leavenworth on the 21st for New-Mexico.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Coming Election in Kansas—General Calhoun and the Administration—A Government Agent to be sent to Fraser's River, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 26.

Governor DENVER expressed confident belief on the day of his departure that the Lecompton Constitution would be adopted next Monday. CALHOUN'S issue of certificates to the Free-State members of the Legislature he believed to be by order of the Administration. The understanding between CALHOUN and the Administration is perfect. He will receive the appointment after the question is decided. The present movement is designed to divide the Free-State voters.

It is contemplated to send a semi-official Diplomatic Agent, to protect American settlers and interests on Fraser's River. A.

[FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 26.

Should the official dispatches confirm the telegraphic report of ZULOAGA'S abdication, another Minister, I have reason to believe, will be dispatched to Mexico, to ascertain if the Constitutionalists are disposed to settle our demands for indemnity, before extreme measures are resorted to by our Government.

It is hinted that Mr. BUCHANAN'S policy is to prolong our misunderstanding with Mexico, and thus encourage the threatened Spanish invasion, but to settle matters in time to secure Cuba as the result. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 26.

ALFRED M. LAY, Esq., has been appointed by the President, United States Attorney for the Western District of Missouri.

The Secretary of the Navy has decided against the request of the Collins Line to make Portland the Western Terminus.

The President to-day reappointed JAMES G. DICKIE, Postmaster at Buffalo, and JAMES R. FONDA, Postmaster at Troy, *vice* WITMAN.

The German festival at Arlington, to-day, was attended by thousands, and was the greatest affair of the kind ever held in this vicinity. A large amount of money was realized towards the erection of the Steuben Monument in New-York.

Fire at Wellsburg, N. Y.

GENESEE, Monday, July 26.

About 12 o'clock on the night of the 24th inst. a fire occurred in Wellsburg, Allegany County, by which seven buildings were consumed. The losses are as follows: H. G. TAYLOR, carriage and fanning-mill factory, loss $5,000—no insurance; A. C. BRONSON, loss on tools, etc., $600—no insurance; A. M. HALLETT, house and store, with household goods, loss $5 000—insured for $1,500; W. A. PACER, barn, loss $200; A. N. COLE, *Free Press* office, loss $700; C. L. FARNUM, goods and store, loss $400; W. VAN BUREN loss on carriages, $200; D. K. CHARLES, boot and shoe store, loss $800—fully insured on goods, but loss on building $200; D. GOODRICH, damage on goods $200; H. BARNES, store, loss $600.

The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Yellow Fever at Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, July 26.

The bark *Orla Wylie*, PATTERSON, of Thomaston, eighteen days from Havana for Falmouth, England, put in to the Quarantine here last evening, having lost her steward and four of her seamen from yellow fever. Another vessel from the West Indies has three cases of yellow fever on board.

Coal Mine Excitement.

BOWMANSVILLE, C. W., Monday, July 26.

The pretended discovery of a coal mine some months since in this place, where geologists affirm coal cannot exist, turns out to be a most deliberate imposition. Great excitement and indignation prevails in consequence.

Fire at Mobile.

MOBILE, Monday, July 26.

A fire broke out here. at 12 o'clock last night, destroying the Masonic Hall and KELLOPP'S stables on St. Joseph's-street; also, THOMPSON'S saloon on Royal-street, adjoining, and the new Custom House. The loss is mostly insured.

Commencement at Union College.

SCHENECTADY, Monday, July 26.

The City is filling with *literati* for the exercises preceding the commencement of Union College, which takes place next Thursday.

Canal Navigation.

SCHENECTADY, Monday, July 26.

The canal steamboat *Charles Wack* passed here at 8 o'clock this morning. The crowd of two miles of boats is at the Lock here for places east of this city.

The Columbia at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, July 26.

The steamer *Columbia* from New-York at 4:20 P. M. on Saturday was signaled coming up to port at 1½ o'clock this (Monday) afternoon.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Important Message from the Mayor—Free Salt Water Baths for the Masses—Ferry Franchises, &c.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President CLANCY in the Chair.

The following interesting and important petition was received, and together with an accompanying message from the Mayor, was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

To the Honorable Common Council:

Almost daily we read about the drowning of some boys or hopeful youths, who, in default of a well-established, well-inspected, and gratuitous public bath, exposed their lives to delusive water depths; and the entire want of generally accessable, but safe and gratuitous public baths in New-York, has often been discussed in the Press as well as in a great number of public meetings. There is surely no need of proving once more the advantage of bathing in general, every one knowing perfectly how necessary and highly important it is with regard to public health and cleanliness, and even to general morality. We might by the way, remark that hundreds of poor persons falling a victim to siriasis or sunstitch, would have saved their lives if they had strengthened and refreshed themselves by a cooling bath. Indeed in all the Republics of former times there was scarcely a town without a public free bath for the people, and even now, in old monarchial Europe, those needs of the people are much better cared for than in the Empire City of the new and so called free world. Penetrated by this consideration, a large Society has been formed, whose aim it is to provide the City of New-York with gratuitous and safe public river baths, and at a general meeting of this Society, assisted by a mass meeting of other citizens, the undersigned were selected as a special Committee for the purpose of realizing their beneficial aim as soon as ever possible. The members of the same Society generously decided to pay each one, a yearly contribution, and there is not the smallest doubt that with the assistance of other generous fellow-citizens, the cost of the intended establishment will be greatly covered. No pay for bathing will be taken, and our beneficial institution shall and will forever remain free from all and every spirit or purpose of personal speculation. The principles upon which we are resolved to act, are as follows:

1. Everybody shall have the entire free use of the bath as long as his conduct and behavior is in accordance with the strongly moral rules of the institution.
2. In order to avoid overfilling and disorders, a certain quantity of entrance tickets will be distributed gratuitously to as many people or families as the space of the establishment will allow.
3. Every establishment will have three entirely separate compartitions, with separate entrances, one for men, one for boys, and one for women.
4. As soon as possible, free lessons of swimming will be connected with the baths.
5. Special regard will prevail for the disciples of all adjacent public schools, in order to afford to these disciples the special and constant occasion to enjoy free bathing, at times fixed in advance, and under the care and inspection of their respective teachers.

We are ready to produce at any time thousands of signatures and hundreds of medical recommendations, but we are perfectly satisfied that the above-mentioned short considerations and explanations are more than sufficient to show the absolute necessity and importance of our purpose, and therefore we simply submit to the hearts and minds of our honorable town fathers the respectful demand—1st. To grant to us several free shore places, being fit for realizing our useful purpose. 2d. To afford to us their kind and generous protection and assistance, in order to donate our great City with a monument of public benefit, which will certainly secure to them the thanks of all posterity!

Most respectfully, the Special Committee,
GUSTAV STRUVE,
DR MAX SANGENSCHWARZ,
JULIUS SCHMIDT,
THOMAS TAYLOR,
T. KRININGAR,
ROBERT Z SUTHERLAND,
MAX DIEMMIRE.

NEW-YORK, July 17, 1858.

P. S.—Honorable Sirs, please direct your decision to the Secretary, Mr. Julius Schmidt, No. 75 Chatham street.

THE MESSAGE.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 26, 1858.

To the Hon the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith transmit to your Honorable body a communication from the Special Committee of a Society which has been formed for the purpose of providing gratuitous and safe public river baths to the residents of the City.

The gentlemen who have inaugurated this movement, and organized the Society for the important object above-mentioned, are known to me as some of our best citizens, and as having engaged in this work with purely benevolent motives, and not in any way with a view to derive profit from the organization as a matter of personal speculation.

The great benefit to the public of free river baths, when properly conducted, as it is proposed these shall be, must be admitted. Besides, no city is better situated to afford its inhabitants the refreshing and healthful pleasures of river bathing than our own. Bounded by two noble rivers which afford every facility for locating baths, they should before this have been established. In the earlier periods of our City the many secluded places along the shores of these streams of themselves provided these advantages. The rapid increase however of our population, and the consequent construction of wharves for the accommodation of our commerce, have long since deprived those desirous of salt water bathing of these former facilities, and now it cannot be had except in a few private baths, inaccessible to the mass of the people, or in the remote upper sections of the Island. I would respectfully recommend that your honorable body take such action as will result in the prayer of the same being granted, under such regulations as may be deemed necessary and proper.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

The papers were read, and referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers, and Slips.

Another message was received from the Mayor, accompanying a notice and letter from Russell Sturgis, the lessee of east half of pier No. 53, East River, remonstrating against the use of said pier by the Corporation, and notifying the authorities to make the proper repairs, or that the same will be done by himself, and charged to the City. Referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers, and Slips.

FERRY FARES AND FRANCHISES.

The following resolution was referred to the Committee on Ordinances:

Resolved, That as there are constant variations made in their charges by the various Ferry Companies running boats from this City, to the annoyance of those having occasion to avail themselves of the same, it be referred to the Committee on Ordinances to inquire into the facts of the case, and to report as to the expediency of creating a tariff of prices, to be charged by the different Ferry Companies.

The following was laid over:

Whereas, There exists at present a Company enjoying, without authority from the City Government, a valuable Ferry privilege, namely: from the lower part of the City to Harlem, from which the City should, but does not receive any revenue; and,

Whereas, The said Ferry franchise could be disposed of to produce a material addition to the City revenue; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby directed, to advertise for bids for a franchise to run a ferry from a point in the lower part of the City to Harlem, for a space of ten years from the 1st of October, 1858.

CENTRAL PARK FUND.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, and referred to the Committee on Finance submitting an ordinance for the creation of a Central-Park Fund of $373,400.

THE DISBANDING OF ENGINE NO. 5.

Another decision was received from the Fire Commissioners, disbanding Engine Company No. 5, and expelling several members. The motion to confirm was lost, for want of a constitutional majority.

THE WILLIAMSBURG FERRY FRANCHISE.

The resolution from the Council Board, directing the Comptroller to advertise Slips Nos. 25 and 25 East River, for a ferry to Brooklyn for a period of 10 years, was called up.

Alderman TUCKER opposed the resolution on the ground that the intention was to take the franchise from the old Williamsburg Ferry Company and give it to—"to those who got the privilege of running cars on the Hudson River Railroad" (the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company.) The proposition was that the ferry should run to a slip in Fulton-street, in Brooklyn, or some adjacent slip; and if it was consummated the result would be to throw the old company's boats, floats, bridges, &c, on their hands. In the course of his remarks the Alderman announced his belief in ghosts to a certain extent.

Alderman ADAMS said the lease of the old company obliged the City to advertise.

Alderman BOOLE thought the Board had a right to direct where the terminus should be, so that it should aid in building New-York as well as other cities.

Alderman DAVIS held that the result of the passage of the resolution would be the destruction of the old Ferry Company. He said it was looked upon in Brooklyn as an attempt to break up one of their principal ferries.

Alderman OWENS thought that, as the matter was a very important one, it should be referred to a special Committee.

Alderman TUOMEY, by way of amendment, moved that the subject lie over.

Alderman READ hoped the matter might be laid over.

After some further remarks, the subject was laid over and made the special order for the next meeting of the Board.

The Board then adjourned to Friday next.

HEALTH COMMISSIONERS.—At the meeting of the Commissioners, Monday, the *Flora* was allowed to proceed to Hunter's Point.

The ship *Grotto* was permitted to put her crew on board and to proceed to sea.

The bark *Trajan*, lying in the Lower Bay, applied for permission to come up and discharge; but, having had sickness on board, permission was refused.

In the case of the brig *Corinthian*, permission to transpose part of her cargo to another ship was refused, she having come from Port-au-Prince with sickness on board.

The Commissioners then adjourned.

Coroner's Inquests.

DEATH CAUSED BY A FRIGHT.—EMMA EVANS, a girl 14 years of age, who resided in Thirty-fifth-street, near Sixth-avenue, with her parents, died Sunday evening, from the effects of a rupture of a blood vessel of the brain, caused by excessive fright. The girl had been out with her father, and on entering the basement hall, on her return, the servant, thinking to frighten her a little, jumped suddenly from behind a door, screaming. Miss EVANS fell instantly to the floor, and in a few minutes, despite the efforts made to restore her, expired. Dr. BENTON made a *post mortem* examination of the body, and found that a blood vessel of the brain had been ruptured, and so stated to the Coroner's Jury, who sat at the inquest upon the body yesterday. The Jury rendered a verdict, That the deceased came to her death by a shock of the nervous system, or being frightened by thinking she perceived some strange shadow in the basement above alluded to.

Quarantine Matters.

The barks *West Wind* and *Stampede*, from Cienfuegos, arrived to-day, and were ordered to the Lower Quarantine. There have been three arrivals at that station since yesterday from infected ports. The clipper-ship *Competitor*, Captain WHITE, from Havana, which port she left 14th inst., touching at Key West 15th for provisions. She brings no cargo. Some of the crew are suffering from the effect of the cool weather, and a want of sufficient clothing. Having been for the year past in warm climates, they feel the chilly wind of the past day or two sensitively. The *Competitor* was originally from Swatow, China, with Coolies for Havana.

The bark *Charles C. Fowler*, Captain STAPLES, from New-Orleans 20 days. On the 24th, DANIEL S. PRIDE, of New-York, second officer, died of yellow fever. Three of the crew are down with it, and were brought up to the Quarantine Hospital for treatment.

The bark *Albertina*, BARTON, from Havana July 15, with sugar, segars, &c., and four passengers, reports all well; no sickness on the voyage, which has been a short and pleasant one.

The steamer *Cinderella* made a special trip on Sunday morning at daylight to the Spanish steamer, and brought from her ten sick men. To-day she brought two more, all of whom are placed in the Hospital. The health of the parties on board the other vessels in the fleet remains good.

The wind during the day has been fresh from S. S. E.

The ship *Grotto* will sail the first fair wind.

Police Intelligence.

THE LATE ASSAULT ON D. WEMYSS JOBSON.—The examination, in the case of the complaint of assault and battery preferred by D. Wemyss Jobson against Mr. John Hennessy, of No. 87 Franklin-street, took place, yesterday, before Justice KELLY, at the Jefferson Market Police Court. The hour assigned for the examination was 3 o'clock P. M. Mr. Jobson made his appearance somewhat earlier. He took a seat by himself, had a small vessel of water placed by his side, and withdrawing his handkerchief from his pocket, frequently dipped it in water and applied it to the top of his head. Punctually at the hour Mr. Hennessy appeared, accompanied by Ex-Judge O'Connor, and Mr. Malcom Campbell as his counsel.

Mr. Jobson proceeded to recite the particulars of his visit on Friday last to the house of Mr. Hennessy, and of his ejectment therefrom by Mr. Hennessy, as stated in Saturday's TIMES. On his cross-examination, Judge O'Connor asked him if he was in the habit of carrying a knife. He replied in the affirmative, stating that he was compelled to carry something to protect himself against assassination by his foes. He was further asked if he wrote the recent anonymous pamphlet speaking in a derogatory manner of Mr. Thomas Francis Meagher.

Jobson—(Greatly excited)—I never write anonymously. As for you, you're a miserable pettifogger, sent here by my enemies to ruin and crush me. The Catholics are working to put me down.

Justice Kelly—There is no occasion for the introduction of religious issues.

Judge O'Connor—Don't mind that man, (pointing to Jobson;) his mind is unsound.

Jobson—You are a liar.

Judge O'Connor—You are at perfect liberty to enjoy your opinion, and the world will enjoy theirs.

Jobson—I am willing to leave it to the world who has the soundest mind, you or I. Mr. Justice, from the time I held the honorable position of dentist to Her Majesty's household—

Justice—(interrupting)—I have told you once it was unnecessary to repeat your former speech.

Jobson—Excuse me; I will say no more.

Mr. Hennessy now gave his statement of the affair. He admitted having met Jobson at his own door, and having ejected him from the steps, but denied using undue violence.

The magistrate promised to give his decision on Saturday.

HASTY MARRIAGE AND LEISURELY REPENTANCE.—Sarah Carlisle, a very neat and pretty girl, 16 years of age, yesterday afternoon came into the Essex Market Police Court, accompanied by her father. The father endeavored to tell Justice STEERS something, but amid his sobs it was impossible for the Justice to catch only the occasional words—daughter—runaway match—a wife living in California—happiness—sorrow—broken hopes—and similar incoherent utterances. The daughter being spoken to by the Magistrate, told a straightforward story. About two months ago, a good-looking young man accosted her in Grand-street. She paid no attention to him. He met her again a day or afterward and bowed to her. He was very handsome and very polite, and she finally allowed him to speak to her. The sequel was speedily reached. A runaway marriage ensued. She has now ascertained that her young husband was married five years ago in Boston, and that his wife is living in California. The name of the young bigamist was given as James M. Kennedy. A daguerreotype of his represents him as a very dashing young fellow with a splendid head of hair, an unrivaled mustache, and "killing tie." Justice STEERS issued a warrant for his arrest.

PROBABLY FATAL ASSAULT BY ROWDIES.—About 12 o'clock yesterday morning, John Gafney, of No. 9 Vandewater-street, was assaulted by several rowdies as he was passing through Frankfort street, and so severely beaten that his recovery is considered very doubtful. Wm. McCormick, one of the assailants, was arrested, but the rest managed to escape. The Coroner yesterday took the *ante-mortem* examination of Gafney. He gives the names of his assailants who escaped, and the Police are looking after them.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.—Frederick Weiderleir, a German, was arrested yesterday on a charge of stabbing Benjamin Scheffler, of No. 177 West Thirty-second street, in the back of the head with a pocket knife. The blade of the knife broke, and a portion of it was left sticking in Scheffler's neck. The accused gave bail in $2,000 to answer the charge.

ROBBERY BY RIVER-THIEVES.—A sloop lying near Pier No 28, East River, was visited by a gang of river-thieves, on Saturday night, the cabin entered, and all the Captain's clothes, his money, and other valuables, stolen and carried off. The Captain inquired of the Police about the matter, but received no satisfaction.

JEALOUSY.—William Fast, a colored man, was committed to Essex Market prison on Sunday, to answer for a felonious assault upon Wm. Downey, also colored, whom he stabbed in the thigh with a knife, inflicting a dangerous wound. Fast admits the stabbing, and says that he did it because he did not like the way Downey was shinning up to his wife.

BOY DROWNED.—John Stock, a boy 6 years of age, whose parents reside at No. 69 Greenwich-street, on Sunday evening accidentally fell into the dock foot of Whitehall-street, and was drowned. The body has not yet been recovered.

Shocking Murder in Philadelphia.

From the Bulletin of Last Evening.

A shocking murder took place between 2 and 3 o'clock this morning at a building known as the Philadelphia Institute, in Lombard-street, between Seventh and Eighth. A fight took place between several colored men, during which one of them, a young man named PETER MILLER, a barber, who resided at Germantown, was shockingly butchered. The murderer or murderers ran, but several persons were arrested and taken to the Fifth Ward Station-house on the charge of being concerned in the crime. The affair made a great excitement, and crowds surrounded the scene of the tragedy during the morning.

It seems that the deceased had been with several other young colored men in the restaurant under the Institute, kept by a man named MURRAY. Between 2 and 3 o'clock a difficulty occurred between MILLER and a young man named JERRY DICKSON who is better known as "Dixey." There was an old grudge between the two young men and a law suit between them is now pending. They got to quarreling, this morning, as we have already said, and the party, some five or six in number, went into the yard back of the Institute to fight it out.

MILLER and DICKSON stripped themselves to fight, and MILLER gave DICKSON the first blow. The latter then ran into the house, saying he wanted to bind up his eye where he had been struck. He went into a barber's shop on the first floor of the building, where he was employed as a journeyman, and he shortly after returned, and he proposed to renew the fight. MILLER seemed suspicious, and protested that no knives should be used. DICKSON assented to this arrangement, but a moment after he attacked MILLER with a razor he had procured in the shop. The first cut inflicted a shocking gash on the right arm, just below the shoulder. MILLER turned to run, when he received a cut in the back, just above the hip, which made one of the most horrible wounds we have ever seen.

The wounded man ran screaming into the entry of the Institute, whither he was followed by his enraged assailant. MILLER succeeded in working his way to the front door, which was fastened, and he broke out the glass in the sash at the side of the door just as the murderer brought the razor with tremendous force across the left side of the neck of MILLER, severing the jugular vein and causing a perfect torrent of blood to pour out over the walls, floor and other objects, and of course causing the death of the man in a very few seconds. The entry, from the back door to the front, is completely smeared with blood, and the walls near where the final blow was given in the jugular, are sprinkled nearly to the ceiling.

The police were soon on the spot, but too late to secure the murderer, who escaped over an adjoining fence, and through a house in the neighborhood. He has not yet been captured. One of the young men who was present at the time of the murder, was secured, and he narrated all the particulars of the murder.

DESPERATE SUICIDE BY A FEMALE.—Yester-morning, about 11 o'clock, as the Johnstown train was approaching Denny's Curve, two miles from the city, one of the passengers observed a woman come out of the bushes about twenty feet ahead of the locomotive, and deliberately throw herself across the track, with her face downwards and her hands over her eyes. She lay with her feet on the track on which the train was running, while her head rested on the inner rail of the other track. The brakes were immediately applied, but, of course, it was too late to stop the train, which passed over her body, cutting off both her feet, and mangling her limbs horribly. As soon as the train could be stopped, the woman was taken up, placed in the cars, and brought to the depôt, whence she was taken in the Western Pennsylvania Hospital. She lingered in great agony for three hours, when death terminated her sufferings. What motive led her to destroy herself in this horrible manner, we are not informed. She gave her name as MARGARET DUFF, and when she was taken up she said she was tired of life and wished to die. After she was taken to the hospital she admitted to her attendants that she intended to destroy herself, and threw herself on the track for that purpose.—*Pittsburg Journal.*

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH FAILURE.

Official Report of Capt. Hudson.

U. S. STEAM FRIGATE NIAGARA,
QUEENSTOWN, Ireland, July 8, 1858.

SIR: I am somewhat mortified and disappointed to report the arrival of the *Niagara* at this port on the 5th instant, after three unsuccessful attempts at laying down the telegraphic cable.

My last dispatch, of the 10th ult., informed you that the squadron were off Plymouth harbor bound to the appointed rendezvous for uniting and running out the telegraphic cable.

During the first three or four days of our passage we had calms and light variable winds; the following eight days almost continuous gales from the west to the southwest, and the greater part of the time heavy sea, when the weather again moderated and our vessels, which had separated during the gales, met together at the rendezvous on the 25th, the *Agamemnon* having shifted about one hundred miles of the upper portion of the cable on her main hold tier during the gale, which portion they were engaged in running to the gun deck when we fell in with them.

On the 26th (Saturday) we commenced our operations by securing the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon* together, stern to, with hawsers, splicing the cable and easing it down gradually with two hundred fathoms paid out from each ship; the hawser let go by signal and the ships separated on their respective courses, at a rate of three-fourths of a mile the hour. When we had paid out two miles and forty fathoms, as shown by our indicator, the cable, being hauled in the wrong direction, through the excitement or carelessness of one of the men stationed by it, caught and parted in the *Niagara's* machinery. A heavy fog and mist had set in soon after the ships separated. We were fortunate, enough, however, to get together again in a short time, splice lower down the cable, and separate from each other as before stated. The *Niagara's* speed at starting was short of one mile the hour, and gradually increased to two knots six fathoms up to 7 o'clock P. M., and the cable being paid out three and a half knots per hour; and from that hour till midnight a uniform speed was maintained of three and a half miles the hour, and the cable was paid out, as shown by the indicator, of four and a half miles the hour. Our machinery was working as well as we could desire, cable running from the coils and going over it with ease and regularity, when to our great surprise, at 1¾ o'clock, A. M, on the 27th, (Sunday,) the electricians reported that there had been no signals from the *Agamemnon* for the last ten minutes. We kept going on slowly, as previously agreed upon, until 4 40 A. M, (in the meantime the electricians tested the cable in the ship, and reported the continuity and insulations perfect,) when the ship's headway was entirely stopped, and we commenced heaving in with the machinery. The cable parted at 4:56 A. M., and we lost on this occasion, as measured by the indicator, 42 miles 300 fathoms of cable, and started for the rendezvous, where on Monday the 28th, the *Agamemnon* and *Niagara* were secured together, the splice made lowered down, and the ships separated, as has been already described, at 7:30 P. M. Our speed for the first hour was only three quarters of a mile; second hour, 2½ miles; third hour, 3 miles; and the fourth hour 3½ miles. From that time until 9:10 on Tuesday evening the 29th (when we ceased to get signals from the *Agamemnon*, and the engines slowed down,) the speed of the ship had been 4½ miles the hour, and the cable paid out 5½ miles the hour as shown by the indicator.

The engines were stopped at 10 P. M., and the ship hung in a measure by the cable until twenty minutes after midnight, when it parted, the indicator showing a loss on this occasion of 145 miles, 930 fathoms of the cable. Our electricians again thoroughly tested all the cable on board ship, and found the insulation and continuity all perfect, and there was but one opinion among those gentlemen, that the cable parted at or near the *Agamemnon*, which we shall ascertain when she arrives at this port to fill up her coal.

An arrangement had been made, when the ships separated the 28th inst., that in the event of any accident to the cable before either should have run *one hundred miles*, we were to return to the rendezvous, unite the cable, and make another attempt to lay it out; if beyond that distance, the vessels were to proceed to Queenstown, fill up with coal, and again renew our efforts.

In the *Niagara* we had all the coal that we required for laying down our part of the cable. There were serious doubts, however, if we ran further, or any distance beyond the one named, whether the *Agamemnon's* coal would hold out (without any expenditure in getting back to the rendezvous) and leave her enough to insure steaming back to Valentia Bay with the cable, in the event of no further casualty to it on the way there.

Mr. EVERETT'S machinery has paid out the cable with apparent ease and uniformity of strain, and we find it admirably adapted to the work it has to perform in all its parts.

Her Majesty's steamer *Gorgon*, which accompanied us, arrived here with the *Niagara*. We now await the arrival of the *Agamemnon* and the *Valorous*, when we hope to be off again for the rendezvous in seven or eight days, under more favorable auspices of weather than we experienced in the month of June.

It affords me pleasure to report the continued good health of officers and crew.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant.
WM. L. HUDSON, Captain.

Hon. I. TOUCEY, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

☞ **Singer's Improved Sewing Machines for all Manufacturing Purposes**.—To ascertain the immense superiority of SINGER'S machines, it is only necessary to inquire of any manufacturer or mechanic who uses one. Send for a copy of SINGER & CO'S *Gazette*, which will be supplied gratis. It gives full information on the subject.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Beware of Burglars!!!**
The recent police returns indicate a great increase of burglaries. Every night dwelling-houses and stores are entered—which might be entirely prevented by the use of the Rotary Lock, patented and manufactured by the subscribers.
VALENTINE & BUTLER,
No. 337 Broadway.

☞ **Stearns and Marvin's**
WILDER-PATENT
SALAMANDER SAFES,
Secured by the "LA BELLE" POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCK. These celebrated Safes have been in use 17 years, and not a dollar's worth of Books or Papers have ever been destroyed in them. 240 have been tested in accidental fires.
For sale at
No. 40 MURRAY ST., New-York.
No. 29 NORTH MAIN-ST., St. Louis.
No. 57 GRAVIER-ST., New-Orleans.

☞ **Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.**
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
DEPOT NO. 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous**
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, Try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye.—Wigs and Toupees.** This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **Opening Week!** OPENING WEEK!! OPENING WEEK!!!
OF BARTHOLF'S
NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
Office No. 489 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No 7 Astor House.

☞ **Radical-Cure Truss Office.**—MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House—Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces. Silk Elastic Stockings, for varicose veins, and every variety of bandages skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

DIED.

PALMER.—In this City, on Monday, July 26, suddenly, WILLIAM PALMER, in the 33d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, July 27, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his brother, Gilbert Palmer, No. 47 East 31st st.

CRYGIER.—In this City, on Sunday evening, July 25, Mrs. MARY CRYGIER, in the 89th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son in-law, Mr. Abraham Roff, No. 147 East 21st-st., at 2 o'clock this (Tuesday) afternoon. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

LOWERY.—In this City, on Monday, July 26, AMELIA COOPER infant daughter of Richard W. and Mary S. Lowery, aged 1 month and 23 days.

The friends are requested to attend the funeral to-day at 5 o'clock P. M., without further notice, from No. 320 Houston st.

BROWN.—In this City, on Monday, July 26, after a short but severe illness, SARAH ESTELLA BROWN, daughter of Mr Abraham Brown, aged 19 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her father, No. 245 West 34th-st., on Tuesday, July 27, at 4 o'clock P. M., from which place the remains will be taken to Unionville, Westchester Co., in 8½ o'clock train Wednesday morning, July 28, starting corner 26th-st. and 4th av.

OAKLEY.—In this City, on last evening, July 26, THOMAS C. OAKLEY, of the firm of W. & G. Oakley & Co., of this City.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow morning's paper.

VALENTINE.—In this City, on Monday, July 26, after a lingering illness, Mrs. ELETHIA, widow of the late Richard Valentine, aged 68 years.

Particulars to-morrow.

☞ Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

SNYDER.—In this City, on Monday, July 26, after a protracted illness CHARLOTTE F., widow of the late Samuel C. Snyder, in the 34th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Hillsdale, Columbia Co., for interment, this (Tuesday) morning, at 8 o'clock.

TURNURE.—In this City, on Monday, July 26, GEORGE, infant son of John L. and Rachel Turnure.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon without further invitation, at 2 o'clock, from No. 86 West 25th st.

WEATHERED.—In this City, on Sunday evening, July 25, MARGARET, daughter of Thomas W. and Mary Weathered, aged 1 year and 5 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 481 3d-av.

HULL.—In this City, on Friday afternoon, July 23, JOHN C. HULL, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock from his late residence, foot of 61st-st., East River, without further notice. His remains will be taken to Greenwood. Carriages will be in waiting on the corner of 14th st. and 3d-av., until 1½ o'clock.

NESTELL.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, July 25, GERTRUDE F., wife of A. A. Nestell, aged 44 years, 7 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 157 Henry st., on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

ATWOOD.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, July 26, of dysentery, CLARANCE N. MINTURN, son of Mary J. and the late William T. Atwood, aged 6 years and 9 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Tuesday afternoon, at 6 o'clock, at 6th-st., corner of North 6th st., Williamsburg.

COX.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday afternoon, July 26, of dropsy, CATHERINE MILLER, youngest daughter of the late Dr. George and Cornelia M. Cox, in the 12th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, July 28 at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her mother, No. 97 South 8th st., Williamsburg.

PLUMMER.—In Hoboken, on Monday, July 26, WILLIAM G., infant son of W. G. and Eliza S. Plummer, aged 10 months and 9 days.

The remains will be taken to Mount Holly, N. J., for interment.

VAIL.—At Morrisania, N. Y., on Friday, July 23, of dysentery DAVID L. VAIL of Plainfield, N. J., aged 35 years. His request was: "Add to the notice of my death that I die in the hope of a glorious immortality through Jesus Christ."

☞ Canada, Michigan, Texas and Princeton, N. J., papers please copy.

GARRISH.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Sunday, July 25, MICHAEL GARRISH, aged 79 years.

The friends of the family, also his son Dr. John P. Garrish, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, July 27, at at 3 o'clock P. M.

BALL, BLACK & CO.
SILVER WARE.

BALL, BLACK & CO. invite special attention to their stock of silver ware, which is now unusually large, affording a variety of pattern and design surpassing any to be found in any house in the United States, *and of fine quality than is manufactured in any part of the world.*

OUR STANDARD of silver is........950-1,000 parts pure.
The English sterling silver is......925-1,000 parts pure.
The American and French coin is....900-1,000 parts pure.

Thus, it will be seen, that we give 50 parts purer than the American and French coin, and 25 parts purer than the English sterling. We manufacture our own silver ware, and, therefore, *guarantee* the quality as above, which is the finest that can be made, *to be serviceable.*

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
No. 247 Broadway,
corner of Murray-st.

N. B.—We have on hand some silver ware, made of the old standard of American coin, which we will sell at reduced prices.

MEAT	FISH	FRUIT
Tastes	Tastes	Tastes
Like	Like	Like
MEAT,	FISH,	FRUIT.

After a week or two in
the only Refrigerator,
WINSHIP'S!!!
THE COLD! THE DRY!! THE PURE!!
BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO.,
Manufacturers, No. 398 Broadway.

NECK-TIES ONLY!!!
SMITH & BROUWER,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
OF
NECK-TIES of every description,
NO. 36 WARREN-STREET.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.—The combination of ingredients in these Pills is the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, painful menstruation, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, disturbed sleep, which always arises from interruptions of nature. Explicit directions, which should be read, accompany each box. Price $1. Sold wholesale and retail at No. 165 Chambers st.

CONSUMPTION.
CONSUMPTION CURABLE.—Persons who are afflicted with this disease, and have received no benefit from the treatment they have been under, are respectfully invited to call upon E. W. VONDERSMITH, M. D., who has been very successful in curing hundreds of persons in this city. Office for the treatment and cure of consumption only, No. 158 Bowery. Send for a work that he has written upon this disease.

AUGUST NUMBER NOW READY.
APPLETON'S
ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY GUIDE.

In consequence of the great demand for the July number of the GUIDE, three editions having been exhausted, the publishers have been under the necessity of issuing the August number a few days earlier than usual.

APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE
Is, without exception, the best work of the kind in the country, it not only giving the departures and arrivals of trains, but also much valuable and interesting reading matter.

CONTENTS OF AUGUST NUMBER:
PORTRAIT AND BIOGRAPHY OF HON SAMUEL SLOAN, President of Hudson River Railway together with Phrenological Delineation of Character, by Fowler and Wells. See pages 41 and 43.
VIEW OF INDEPENDENCE HALL, Philadelphia. It was in this Hall that the Republic of the United States was born. See pages 43 and 44.
TWENTY-ONE DIALS, indicating the difference of time between the principal Cities of the United States. See page 27.
THROUGH ROUTE MAPS, representing the principal Railways throughout the United States, the New-York Central, Pennsylvania Central, Little Miami, Columbus and Xenia, St. Louis, Alton and Chicago, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, Michigan Central, Belfontaine, Terra Haute and Richmond Terra Haute, Alton and St. Louis, Indiana Central and the Florida Railways. See pages 54 to 73.
SEVENTY MAPS, representing the principal local Railways throughout the United States, with their connections, distances, &c &c.
A TOURIST'S GUIDE to the principal watering places, Springs and places of fashionable resort. See pages 48 to 51.
RAILWAYS AND THEIR PROGRESS—Northern Central Railway, Baltimore. Important to Railway Companies, &c. See pages 45 to 47.
INDEX OF UPWARDS OF TWO THOUSAND of the principal towns in the United States in connection with Railways and Telegraphs.
STEAMBOAT ROUTES to and from the different cities of the United States and the Canadas.
NEW TIME-TABLES of important changes to date.

From the Cincinnati Times.
Appleton's Railway and Steam Navigation Guide is, without exception, the best Railway Guide ever published. It is not a mere collection of time-tables. Every road of note is represented by a map of the road placed opposite their advertisement and time-table which map also delineates the connecting lines. The Guide also contains interesting literary, as well as Railroad matter, which is changed every month. To travelers, we consider the work indispensable. The information imparted is so plain that a child can easily comprehend it.

This is probably the cheapest book ever published. It contains nearly 300 pages, and is sold at the low price of 25 cents per copy.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, New-York.

For sale by all the principal periodical and news agents and at all the bookstores, and by all the boys who sell papers, &c., upon the cars throughout the United States and Canadas.

IMPORTANT TO NEWS AGENTS AND OTHERS.
In consequence of the great demand for the Guide, more especially during the past few months, the editions printed have become exhausted in a few days. To prevent disappointment, dealers will please send in their orders five days previous to the 1st and 12th of every month in order that they may not be disappointed in receiving the first and second editions.
D. APPLETON & CO.

NOTICE.

In the matter of JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS *vs.* JELLINGHAUS & CO., *for an infringement by defendants on plaintiffs' trade-marks and labels, the following judgment was rendered by* JUSTICE SLOSSON, *of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, on the 23d of April, 1858:*

It is ordered and adjudged, that the defendants, William Jellinghaus and Julius Proebsting, and their agents and attorneys, be and they hereby are perpetually enjoined and restrained from selling, or offering, or consigning for sale or otherwise circulating or introducing into use any cutlery, (not of the manufacture of the plaintiffs,) with the stamps, trade-marks or labels of the plaintiffs, or any counterfeits or imitations thereof, and particularly any cutlery, not of the plaintiffs' manufacture, having stamped thereon the words, "Rodgers, Cutlers to her Majesty," or the name "Rodgers," or contained in packages having labels thereon containing the name of the firm of "Joseph Rodgers & Sons," or their place of business, "No. 6 Norfolk-st, Sheffield," or the words, "Cutlers to her Majesty."

Copy of a letter from Jellinghaus & Co., Platt-st., New-York, in reference to the above case.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1857.

Messrs. JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS, Sheffield England: We find ourselves unable to offer any substantial defence to the suit you have brought against us, complaining of our sale in this City and elsewhere in the United States, of German Cutlery, with spurious stamps and labels in imitation of the trade-marks of your house. The truth of the charge we are compelled to admit; but we would say in extenuation that we were originally drawn into the business by having undertaken, through our German connection, to fill an order for these articles for another firm which failed before the goods arrived here, and left them on our hands. Immediately upon service of the injunction in your suit, we desisted from further sales, and we have erased the spurious marks from all the cutlery which then remained on hand, and destroyed all the counterfeit labels. We are perfectly willing that you should take a decree in the suit, awarding a perpetual injunction against the use of your trade-marks, stamps, and labels, and condemning us in the expenses of the litigation; and as we understand that your object in instituting the proceeding was not the recovery of money, but the vindication of your rights, and the protection of the reputation of your manufacture, we trust that you will be satisfied with such a decree, without claiming damages for the past sales.

In conclusion, we can only express our regret for the infringement of your rights into which we have inconsiderately been led, and give you our word of honor that you shall have no cause for like complaint in the future.

Yours, respectfully,
WM. JELLINGHAUS,
JULIUS PROEBSTING.

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PRICE, ONLY FOUR CENTS.
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BASSFORD'S BILLIARDS WITHOUT BETTING—16 Tables, No. 149 Fulton. Billiard Palace 15 Tables. Court & Remsen, Brooklyn. Slate beds, quare cushions, sold at both places by BASSFORD—his India rubber patentee here.

TO THE AFFLICTED OF THE UNITED STATES
GREAT [illegible] OF
DR. SMITH'S ELECTRIC OIL.

NOTICE.—To the druggists in the United States, Canada, California, West Indies, South America, and to exporters, captains and supercargoes. I have appointed F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, the exclusive wholesale agents for my Electric Oil, and in future the guaranteed "genuine" will have their signatures attached to every bottle.
Dr. GALUTIA B. SMITH.

Dr. SMITH can only be consulted at No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.

To the citizens of New-York.—Extraordinary medical discovery.—The beautiful scientific experiments of Dr. Phillip, Professors Ure, Liebig, Bacqueral, Farraday, Humboldt, and other philosophers of modern times, have established the identity of magneto-electricity with the nervous influences. It is now certainly known that electricity is an essential element of life, and that in the absence of this subtle fluid in the human organism disease and death ensue.

'Tis electricity that moves the world;
By this the planets through their orbs are hurled
With strength Almighty; in its nature wild,
And yet, when tamed, restores the infant child.

GREATEST CURE IN THE WORLD!
FOR RHEUMATIC OR ANY OTHER PAIN.
$10,000 worth ordered by the great patent medicine-house of Wells & Co.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1858.

Dr. SMITH—*Dear Sir:* We have sold your ELECTRIC OIL during the past three or four years, and find that it gives wonderful satisfaction. We are now out, and at your prices will take $10,000 worth, assorted sizes, as the demand seems to increase both in this country and in England. Please send us bills and circulars, and we will advertise to the amount of $2,000 in New-York, or become responsible therefor, as you prefer.
Yours, truly,
F. C. WELLS & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st.

DR. SMITH'S ELECTRIC OIL cures neuralgia.
DR. SMITH'S ELECTRIC OIL cures piles.
DR. SMITH'S ELECTRIC OIL cures gout.
DR. SMITH'S ELECTRIC OIL cures burns.
DR. SMITH'S ELECTRIC OIL cures croup.
DR. SMITH'S ELECTRIC OIL cures sprains.
DR. SMITH'S ELECTRIC OIL cures asthma.
DR. SMITH'S ELECTRIC OIL cures erysipelas.
DR. SMITH'S ELECTRIC OIL cures salt rheum, &c. and many other complaints named in the bills. As a general rule there is no disease that may not be quickly alleviated, but a radical cure may be expected in all the above cases.

In all nervous diseases it operates as a charm, soothing spasms and speedily dispelling pain. It will cure all spinal diseases, palsies, rheumatism, nervous affections, &c. It seems to have an extraordinary and magic effect upon very painful swellings and has often reduced and cured them in one day, sometimes in less time; it is soothing and pleasant; it gives more permanent as well as instant relief than anything ever before used, and its sedative influence over nervous pain is highly approved by medical men, many of whom have used it.

Such testimony as that heretofore published, with that of leading physicians and druggists, clearly proves that the genuine ELECTRIC OIL made by Dr SMITH is
THE GREATEST OF ABSORBENTS,
and the true alleviator of human pain.

Come and try for yourselves, ye lame and suffering and rheumatic! Come and try!
The deaf shall hear, the trembling limb be strong,
And groans of anguish mellow into song.
No peddlers sell this article—beware!

Many of the best families now use it, even on infants, instead of using powder and puffs, as it heals up the little irritating sores, relieves the pain of teething, and may always be relied on in the most obstinate sores and pains.

If ladies would consult common sense, instead of using cosmetics, and use this oil, it would eradicate all pimples, freckles, eruptions, tan and sores, both on their own and children's persons. I wish every lady to know this, and if they will notify me, after trying it, of a single failure, I will refund the money. It immediately relieves one of all annoying bites from insects, frees the little ones of the irritating pimples caused by heat, &c.

WASHINGTON D C., March 14, 1858.

I have sold the Electric Oil made by Dr. Smith of Philadelphia, for some time and all have pronounced it far superior to anything before in use for similar complaints. One customer (Mr. Ficer) says he would not to be without it in his house, and that the oil appears to be almost infallible for pain neuralgia, &c.
J. B. MOORE Druggist, Pennsylvania-av.

Dr. SMITH'S Electric Oil cured my Paralysis. I am over 75 years old.
M. ANTONSDIEKUS,
No. 111 Prospect st., Brooklyn.

Dr. SMITH'S Electric Oil gave me entire satisfaction in one day.
J. S. FOUNTAIN,
India Store, No. 653 Broadway.

Dr. SMITH'S Electric Oil cured my deafness in three days.
Mrs. THOMPSON, Pine Plains, N. Y.

Dr. SMITH'S Electric Oil cured my rheumatism in one day. I had to walk on crutches.
Hon. E. KILLINGSWORTH,
No. 52 South 6th st., Philadelphia.

Dr. SMITH'S Electric Oil cured my son, who was two years under the care of an eminent physician, and given up as a cripple for life.
Captain J. W. HARCOURT,
People's Line Office.

Dr. SMITH'S Electric Oil cured Edwin Forrest, Esq.

Dr. SMITH'S Electric Oil is an infallible remedy for salt rheum, of however long standing, and is the most soothing of all known remedies.

Dr. SMITH'S Electric Oil is the only genuine in the world.

(From the most eminent drug house in Rhode Island; third order in a short time:)

IT SELLS BECAUSE IT CURES.

PROVIDENCE, May 1, 1857.—Dr. SMITH, Philadelphia: *Dear Sir:*—We are entirely out of dollar-size your Electric Oil—not a single bottle in the store. If you cannot send the whole of our last order, please forward, at once, 5 or 6 gross dollar and same of medium sizes, and 10 gross small.

It is well spoken of, and we anticipate large sales.
Truly yours, J. BALCH & SON.

$4.000 SOLD BY F. C. WELLS & CO., New-York,
$5.000 SOLD BY OTHER NEW-YORK dealers
$3.000 SOLD BY WEEKS & POTTER, Boston.
$2.000 SOLD BY M. S. BURR & CO., Boston.
$2.000 SOLD BY GEORGE C. GODWIN & CO., Boston.
$2.000 SOLD BY WILSON, FAIRBANKS & CO., Boston.
$2.000 SOLD BY H. H. HAY & CO., Portland, Me.
$3.000 SOLD BY F. E. SMITH, MONTPELIER.
$1.000 SOLD BY J. L. THOMPSON & CO., Troy.
$1.000 SOLD BY J. D. PARK, ESQ., Cincinnati.
$1.000 SOLD BY BACON, HYDE & CO., St Louis.
$1.000 SOLD BY MORTON & CO., HALIFAX.
$1.000 SOLD BY N. D. LABADIE, GALVESTON.
$5.000 SOLD IN ENGLAND, within six months, of Dr. SMITH'S GREAT ELECTRIC OIL.

Pain must leave when this remedy is applied.

F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No 115 Franklin-st.,
PATENT MEDICINE DEALERS.
SOLE AGENTS.
Can be sent by Express to any part of the United States.

APPLETON'S
ILLUSTRATED
RAILWAY GUIDE.
One vol. 12mo, 288 pages,
Price TWENTY-FIVE CENTS,
CONTAINING
One large steel-plate map.
Seventy separate maps.
An index of Telegraphic Stations.
The latest Time Tables.
Through Routes from the East to the West with maps.
Interesting reading matter.
No traveler should be without this Railway Guide. He can see at what time he will arrive at any Station; what place he is coming to; and the route he should take.
D. A. & CO. ALSO PUBLISH
APPLETON'S HAND BOOK FOR THE PLEASURE TOURIST to the Northern and Eastern States. 1 vol. 12mo, $1 25.
APPLETON'S HAND BOOK FOR THE TOURIST to the South and West. Price $1 25.
APPLETON'S COMPLETE HAND BOOK for the whole United States, with full descriptions of the important points of interest, with Routes, Maps &c. $2.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos 346 and 348 Broadway.

RUTGERS
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE No. 176 CHATHAM-SQUARE, corner Mott-st.
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—This Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT per cent., payable on the 2d day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst until August 2.
☞ This dividend is paid upon a capital of $200,000, with a surplus of over $70,000. By order.
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

POISON BANISHED.
Corrosive sublimate no more
Is used the bedbugs to destroy,
The whole world goes to Lyon's store,
His powder now we all employ.
'Tis poisonless to mortal man,
But kills all insects sure as fate;
And no impostor ever can
This powder truly imitate.
LYON'S Magnetic Powder and Pills for the extermination of insects and vermin, No. 424 Broadway, New-York.
E. LYON & CO.

LIME AND CEMENT.
NEWARK OLD COMPANY,
ROSENDALE OF ALL BRANDS.
For sale at Manufacturer's prices Afloat, to be delivered alongside of any vessels in New-York or vicinity. Lime of all kinds will be sold and delivered on the same terms. First quality whitewashing Lime for $1. Apply to GEORGE C. BYRNE, No. 206 West-st.

DR. S. S. SMITH'S MAGNETIC SALVE
Is warranted superior to anything known for old ulcers, scrofula, burns, erysipelas, salt rheum, sore eyes and pimples. Also for restoring color of hair, and preventing its falling out. For sale at No. 322 Canal-st., and by druggists.

BALMORAL BOUQUET.—A NEW AND EXquisite imported perfume, distilled from fragrant highland flowers, and pronounced by the élite to be the finest handerchief perfume extant.
"Dissey & Piver's new perfume, the Balmoral, is the perfume of the season: it is delightfully refreshing, odoriferous and fragrant."—*Court Journal.*
F. C. WELLS & CO. respectfully announce to the druggists and perfumers that they are the sole importers of the above article in the United States and all orders will be promptly filled. No. 115 Franklin-st.

REGATTA AT ISLIP, LONG ISLAND.—The first annual Regatta on Great South Bay, at Islip, L. I., will take place on the 28th inst. A number of the most celebrated yachts have already been entered for the prizes, and great sport is anticipated. The committee of arrangements are gentlemen of such character that the most honorable arrangements may be depended upon. Cars leave the South Ferry, Brooklyn, three times a day for Islip.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, METALS, OILS. Liquid Glass, Fly Paper, &c., Malca and Chamomile Flowers, Manganese, Cadmimum, Platina, Bismuth, Aluminum, Pure Essential Oils, Cognac, Neroli, Rose, Apple, Pear, Essences; Rum, Raspberry, Vanilla Oil, Rye Whisky, Butter, Oenanthic, Acetic Æthers, for sale very low by
Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER,
No. 143 Maiden lane.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A VERY NEAT and trustworthy Protestant Scotch woman, as cook, washer and ironer; is a good neat pastry cook, and very superior laundress; is well recommended; will go a short distance in the country. Also by a young girl, who has first class City and country references, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to do the fine washing and ironing; would take a place as lady's maid and children's nurse; no objection to any part of the States or continent. Can be seen at No 307 Bowery, corner of 1st st., next the grocery.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL WITH EXcellent City reference, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or regular waitress; takes the whole charge of the silver and parlors; wages $6 to $7; city or country. Also, a situation for a nice girl of 18; does chamberwork and minds a baby, or waits on a lady who boards; sews neatly; wages $5. Call for 3 days at No. 226 East 23d st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO GENERAL housework by a most respectable girl now leaving her last place, in which she has lived 8 years; leaves in consequence of the family removing; has the most unqualified recommendations for character and competency, and will be found a neat and obliging servant. Apply at No. 10 Tillary st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF INTELLIGENCE and refinement, a situation in a gentleman's family; would take the entire charge of, or assist a lady in her family; would not object to take the charge of an invalid child or teach two hours a day. The country preferred. Address I. N. YOUVILLE, Post-Office, Brooklyn. References given and required.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED widow lady, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit and do all kinds of fancy sewing. Would act as housekeeper with a respectable family or widower; is young and active and fully qualified to conduct the business of house with credit and advantage to the owner. Call at No. 129 Waverley Place, till suited.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble girls, in a private family; one as good cook and a first rate washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waiter, or to take care of children. Call at No 206 9th av., between 24th and 25th sts., for two days. None but respectable families need call. Good reference if required.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid, seamstress or as nurse and seamstress; who can make and embroider all kinds of children's clothes. The best of City recommendations given. Call at No. 112 East 16th st., for two days. Will go in the country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant woman, a situation as cook and to assist in washing. Also, up-stair work by a smart English Protestant girl. Both have good references and will be found willing and obliging. Apply for two days at No. 360 6th av., near 22d st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR COUNtry, as good cook and to wash and iron, as waiter and chambermaid, as seamstress and chambermaid, as laundress and chambermaid, as nurse and seamstress, and to do general housework by very competent girls. Call at No 7 6th av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A STEADY TRUSTWORTHY GERman woman, a situation; understands housework in all its branches, or can go as cook and first-rate washer and ironer; a good quiet home more an object than high wages; is well recommended. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, TO DO GENERAL housework and as waitress, by a respectable young woman. Has no objection to go into the country. Has good City reference. Apply at No. 103 West 15th-st., first floor, back, for two days.

WANTED—A COOK'S PLACE, BY A WOMAN OF 15 years' experience; understands cooking and baking perfect; would have no objection to assist with washing. Good City reference. Can be seen at No. 193 West 27th-st., front basement, until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman as cook; understands all kinds of cooking, and can give the best of City reference; also, by one as waitress. Call at No. 165 East 11th st., third floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, AND to do light chamberwork, by a respectable young woman; no objection to the housework of a small private family; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 103 West 26th-st., in the rear, first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, AND to do light chamberwork, by a respectable young woman. No objection to the housework of a small private family. Best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 146 6th av., in the millinery store.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, SMART AND WELL recommended girl a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework. Two small girls also want situations. Apply at Wallace's Office, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN a situation as seamstress; is competent to take care of an invalid lady; would do chamberwork if required, or take care of children. Has excellent City reference. Can be seen at No 194 7th-av., top floor, near 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; has no objection to the care of growing children. For further particulars, call at No. 199 East 18th-st., near 2d-av., her present employer's.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework; has no objection to go in the country; is well recommended and very kind to children. Call at No. 185 West 16th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, to do general housework, or chamberwork and waiting. A neat, small girl also wants a place, to care children, go of errands, &c. Apply at WALLACE'S office, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, TO GET the washing of a few gentleman, or a family washing; has good washing and bleaching accommodations, and the best of City reference. Call, or address, Mrs. R., No. 198 West 27th st., back basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid or laundress; has best of City reference from her last employers. Can be seen for two days at No. 3 East 2 st.-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-RATE cook; understands cooking in all its branches. The best of City references given if required. Can be seen till engaged, at No. 209 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS CHAMBERMAID and waiter, by a respectable young woman; can give good City reference. Apply at No. 192 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMBERwork and waiting, or chambermaid alone; latter preferred. The best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 23 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and laundress, or to assist in the care of children; good City reference given. Call at No. 245 18th st., corner of 9th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE American girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do sewing. Call at No. 123 East 20th st., for two days, if not suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do general housework in a small family, or to do plain sewing and take care of a baby. Call at No. 71 West 28th st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT English girl to cook, wash and iron; has good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 44 West 10th-st., first floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SMART, TIDY Protestant girls as nurse and seamstress and chambermaid and waitress or assist with washing; both with good City reference. Apply at No 360 6th-av. near 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English girl, as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes, or would like to travel with a family. Call at No. 77 Henry-st., room No. 17.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as nurse and seamstress, and is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth. Apply at No. 83½ Division st. in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as seamstress, chambermaid or waiter. Apply at No. 12 Stuyvesant-st., near 3d av., for 2 days.

TO SHIRT MANUFACTURERS.—A YOUNG lady, who has had several years' experience in plain and fancy work, and thoroughly understands the operation of Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine, wants a situation as operator, or an exhibitor in an office. Good reference given. Address S. W., Box 107 *Times* office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A WIDOW IS DESIRous of an engagement in the above capacity; a home for herself and child more desired than large salary. Address WIDOW, Chatham-square Post-Office.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT FIFTEEN OR SIXteen years old in a wholesale and retail hardware store, to learn the business; one that resides in the lower part of the City and with his parents preferred. Salary first year $75. Address INDUSTRY, Box No. 129, office of this paper.

WANTED—A COACHMAN TO GO TO STATEN Island for two months. A young unmarried man preferred. Apply at No. 102 Wall-st., at 4 o'clock Monday and Tuesday.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL FOR A SITUATION 14 miles from the City, as nurse and seamstress who is sufficiently well educated to teach young children in the German language. Apply to No 44 Cedar-st.

NURSE WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE family at New Brighton; one who can bring good recommendations, and who thoroughly understands the care of children. Apply at No. 32 St. Mark's place, New-York.

BOY WANTED—ABOUT 15 YEARS OF AGE, IN a wholesale dry goods jobbing house; must be well educated and write a good hand. Apply, between 5 and 6 P. M. to HENRYS, SMITH & TOWNSEND, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren-st.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

EMPLOYERS OF FIRST-CLASS FEMALE servants please observe there was never a better selection to be found than can be had by applying at present, at WESLEY'S Select Female office, No. 360 6th-av. N. B.—A large number of smart Protestant girls on hand. A lady in attendance.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK, LAUNDRESS, nurse, chambermaid, and waiter, for a first-class private family; also, four small girls for the country, and six smart Protestant girls. Girls wanting respectable situations, call at WESLEY'S, No. 360 6th-av., near 22d-st. A lady in attendance.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN FROM THE OLD COUNTRY, 36 years of age, of good personal appearance and industrious habits, has some cash capital on hand. He wishes to form the acquaintance of a young lady or widow, not over 36 years, with a view to marriage. The most satisfactory reference given and required. Address, in confidence, B. C., Box No. 184, *Times* office, stating place of interview.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN, a situation as coachman and groom, who understands his business and all its branches; is a first-class driver, understands treatment of horses in all diseases, &c.; also vegetable gardening; is willing to make himself generally useful to his employer; best of City and country reference can be produced. Call or address No. 27 Chrystie st., second floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN A PRIVATE FAMILY by a man and his wife; the man as first class waiter and his wife as seamstress and chambermaid; both perfectly understand their business in every respect. Have good City references. Have no objection to town or country. A comfortable situation more of an object than high wages. Address for two days, Mrs. YORKSTONE, No. 28 4th-av., opposite Cooper's Institute, for T. T. Mc.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family, by a steady, active, Protestant man, who understands his business in all its branches; is acquainted with the City; would prefer the country. Call on or address his former employer, W. H. ANABLE, Esq., No. 3 Nassau-st., this day or Monday.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young man who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is willing to make himself useful; has the best of reference from his last and former employers; a short distance in the country preferred. Address T. M., Box No. 112 *Times* office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A PROTESTANT man and wife; no incumbrance; the man as coachman and gardener; his wife as good cook, washer and ironer, or as laundress; both have good reference; prefers the country; will be found willing and obliging. Apply, for three days, at No. 380 6th-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, A SINGLE MAN, a situation; he has high references for character and capability as a vegetable, fruit and florist gardener, and a hot house forcer of grapes and peaches. Apply to Messrs. Thornburn & Co., No. 15 John-st., New-York, for M. J. DONNELLY.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble and temperate man, to take charge of a garden, and one horse, if required; he has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply to WALTER PARK, Florist, Amity-st., corner of Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable young man, who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses; will be found willing, obliging and competent in any respectable family; has the best of recommendations from gentlemen in this City. Address M. D., Box No. 146, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG MAN, A SITuation as coachman; understands the care of horses and plain gardening. Can give good reference from his last employer. Country preferred. Address JAMES BURKE, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SMART, ACtive and honest boy; is willing to do anything to please his employer; wages moderate. Address J. H., Box No. 108 *Times* office.

TO DENTISTS.—A GRADUATE IN MEDICINE and dental surgery—a good operator of ten years' experience—is open to a temporary or permanent engagement. Address Box No. 221 Post-Office, Newark, N. J., for two days.

TO WHOLESALE JEWELERS.—THE ADvertiser wishes a situation in a good house as salesman. Has had long experience in the business, and can influence a large amount of trade. Address COMMERCIAL, Box No. 149 *Times* office.

INSTRUCTION

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars containing all necessary information and references address AUG. F. NITCHY.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT NYACK ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON.—This institution continues its session during the Summer. Its delightful location, large and admirably-appointed edifice, fine bathing privileges, attention to physical training, and accomplished corps of instructors in all the branches of an elegant and practical education, commend this school to residents of the City. For circulars or further particulars, address the Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, Nyack, N. Y.

HARP, PIANO, AND SINGING, CAN BE studied under the best masters, with a young lady who has just finished her English education, and wishes the companionship of two of her own age, fond of music, and wishing to attend concerts, lectures, and all places of amusement proper for a young lady to frequent. The constant care of a mother and a liberal, well ordered private home is offered. Unexceptionable City references, &c., by addressing J. E. L., care of Box No 2,712, Post Office, New-York.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, Nos. 32 and 30 West 15th st., below 5th-av., reopens on Thursday, Sept. 9.

Mrs. M. will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Sept. 1.

ACADEMY OF PENMANSHIP AND BOOKKEEPING, No. 362 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st. The subscriber receives new pupils day and evening, for class or private instruction in Writing, Book-keeping, &c. Success guaranteed to all, old and young. Ladies' class at 11 A. M. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

MONS. LEOPOLD DE GRAND-VAL'S French Boarding School, Hudson Terrace, Hoboken, N. J. A collegiate and commercial Institution. Annual session begins Sept. 1. Pupils received at any time previous. Circulars at No. 6 Broad st., *Excelsior* office.

TWELVE GIRLS—FROM 6 TO 12 YEARS OLD, will be received by the Preceptress of the Hudson River Institute, Sept. 17. Terms for board and tuition, $150 a year. For particulars, address Mrs. D. D. OWEN, Claverack, N. Y.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Next session commences Oct. 7. For catalogues, just published, address C. V. SPEAR & J. R. BOYD, Principals.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS IN SEARCH OF POSITIONS should apply at the American School Institute, No. 346 Broadway, New York, as we are constantly receiving orders from all parts of the country for teachers of the different branches of education. Those wishing engagements for the coming Fall should make immediate application to SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

TO SOUTHERNERS.—AN ENGLISH LADY of long experience in tuition, is desirous of obtaining a situation as governess in a private family residing in the South. Her acquirements are Music, French, Drawing and Italian, with the usual branches of a well grounded English education. Address to G. S. W., No. 168 Washington st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS, FLOURISHING Female Seminary, an experienced, accomplished, Christian lady as Principal and partner. One who could bring boarding pupils, and who is experienced in supervising such a school, and who is beloved by young ladies, preferred. Address E. R. E., Box No 146, *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

AN ALTO—HAVING THE BEST REFERENCE, desires an engagement; would prefer a quartette choir; a moderate recompense would be received. Address ALTO, Box No. 111 *Times* office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS,

Adapted to the use of drawing-rooms, churches, lodges and schools.

This magnificent instrument, introduced by THALBERG into the United States, has been adopted by the most eminent artists of Europe and America: Mlle. Wellis, Liszt, Gottschalk, Vilanova, &c., &c.

Prices, $160, $225, $250, $300 and $375.

A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to

BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 51 Dey-st.

Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violin Strings, &c., &c.

Just Published:

A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS HAVING removed to their new warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, (corner 4th-st.,) are prepared to offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of grand, parlor-grand, square and upright piano-fortes, manufactured expressly for this City, finished in various styles of cases, and at prices which cannot fail to please. Piano-fortes made to order, to suit any style of furniture, and all instruments warranted to give entire satisfaction. Piano-fortes to rent upon the most favorable terms.

PIANO-FORTES.
SOEBBELER & SCHMIDT,
No. 423 Broome st.,
One block east of Broadway,

Manufacturers of GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES. Purchasers in want of a first-class article are invited to inspect our instruments.

PIANOS AND MELODIONS OF SUPERIOR make at great bargains. Second hand Pianos at the following extremely low prices: $25, $50, $110, $125 and $165. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments. Pianos tuned and repaired.

HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

A MAGNIFICENT SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEwood piano-forte, new and of excellent tone, will be sold at a very great bargain for cash. A second hand piano forte will be taken in exchange. Apply to A. WEBER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

BARNES & COLE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS-AT-LAW,
New-York Times Building, No. 41 Park-row, New-York (Room No. 8.)
WILLIAM BARNES. SETH B. COLE.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE OF THE *New-York Times*, from the commencement, September, 1851, to day of sale. The file has been well kept, and is folded and arranged for binding. Address REPORTER, Box No. 1,422, Philadelphia, Penn.

AUCTION SALES.

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT CARVED ROSEWOOD AND mahogany furniture, made to order short time in use.—WEDNESDAY, July 28, at 10½ o'clock, by catalogue, the entire contents of the large dwelling-house No. 2[illegible] West 14th-st., near 8th-av., containing superior household furniture, of first-class workmanship, made to order and in excellent condition. Parlor furniture, rich velvet carpets, three magnificent rosewood parlor suites covered in elegant satin brocade; large easy Voltaire and reception chairs to match; two rosewood etageres, with marble tops and mirror doors and backs, lined with satin wood, very expensively carved; elegant rosewood centre, side and work tables, ladies' rosewood secretary, with elegant carving made to match the rosewood parlor furniture; rosewood corner and music stands; splendid 7-octave rosewood premium piano forte, richly inlaid with pearl and real pearl keys, decidedly one of the best instruments ever made, richly embossed cover and stool; French plate mirrors; expensive lace and brocatel window curtains; also a great variety of oil paintings, embracing many valuable specimens; large size elegantly decorated China vases, Parian and Chinese figures 21 day ormolu clocks, together with many other costly mantel ornaments, mahogany, black walnut and rosewood cushioned chairs, covered in hair cloth and medallion; rocking and easy chairs; sofas, oak and black walnut extension tables, rich China tea sets, cut-glass ware, comprising a full assortment such as tumblers, wines, goblets, salts, pitchers, &c.; also, costly silver ware, such as elegant revolving castors, with splendid cut bottles, spoons, forks, cake baskets, tea services, salvers, ivory cutlery, common crockery, plates, vegetable dishes, soup tureens, &c. Also the furniture of all the bedrooms, containing a great variety, in rosewood and mahogany, beds, bedding, &c., &c.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF FINE FASHIONABLE FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, STATUARY, PIANO-FORTE, VASES, &c.—T. GOULDSMITH will sell, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) July 27, at the residence No. 86 West 11th st., near 6th-av., all the furniture in the above house, consisting of three suites of parlor furniture covered in silk brocade and silk velvet; Turkish and reception chairs, covered in reps; one magnificent rosewood piano, 7-octave, pearl keys; two rosewood etageres, mirror doors and statuary; marble-top rosewood centre and side tables; ladies' secretaire, lined with satinwood; two elegant mantel mirrors, pier mirror, lace curtains and cornices, carpets, vases, paintings by celebrated artists; bronze clocks, parian figures, Dresden and French China ornaments; dining-room furniture in solid oak, extension-table, buffet arm-chairs, cutlery, fine cut glass, china, tea and dinner sets, silver-plated casters, spoons, forks, &c.; hall rosewood hat stand, velvet stair carpet; bedroom furniture in rosewood and mahogany; bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, commodes, sofas, chairs, corner stands, toilet sets, clocks, carpets, &c. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock. Persons in want of fine furniture, will do well to attend this sale.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE.—T. GOULDSMITH will sell on WEDNESDAY, July 28, at the residence No. 70 West 26th st., near 6th av., at 10½ o'clock, all the furniture in the above house, consisting of parlor suites covered in brocade and velvet, rosewood etageres, centre and side tables, piano, carpets, paintings, vases, &c. Dining room furniture of every description. Bedroom furniture in rosewood and mahogany, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, mattresses, sofas, rockers, clocks, &c.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at the salesroom No. 79 Nassau st., a large assortment of first-class furniture of every description, carpets, bookcases, centre tables, sofas, chairs, tête à têtes dressing bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, bedsteads, hair mattresses, paillasses, &c.; also, two rosewood 7-octave piano fortes. The above sale is well worthy the attention of housekeepers and dealers, as every lot will be positively sold to the highest bidder.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—TUESDAY, July 27, 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., by BARTLETT & COWEN, large catalogue sale of white granite and common ware, in lots, to suit City and country dealers. Sales positive, and no postponement.

TO LET

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—In the *Times* Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—A GENTLEMAN WILL LET HIS FIRST-class (unfurnished) house to a desirable private family that would be willing to board himself and wife. The house is pleasantly located near Madison-avenue, in complete order, just having been painted throughout. Reference given and required. Address MERCHANT, Box No 143 *Times* office.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, RESPECTABLE FAMILY, a suite of five rooms, the entire third floor of a nice house in a respectable neighborhood, near West 23d-st., having range, gas, bath, water-closet, and a place to wash in, and other privileges. Rent reasonable. Good references required. Apply No. 195 10th-av., 2d floor.

TO LET—A SMALL COTTAGE, NORTH SIDE 54th st., 250 feet east of 10th-av., New-York. Rent $6 per month in advance. Apply to J. AITKEN, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, from 10 to 3 P. M.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE HOUSE, STABLE and eight lots of ground in 86th st., 100 feet east of 1st-av., formerly occupied by Dr Delafield. Apply to JAMES McGINN, 3d-av., between 87th and 88th sts.

TO LET—STORE NO 413 BROADWAY CORNER of Lispenard-st., one of the most desirable locations on Broadway. For terms, &c., inquire of WILLIS & CONKLING, No. 256 Broadway, up stairs.

ROOMS TO LET—A HANDSOMELY-FURnished parlor and two bed-rooms, with plenty of closets, gas, bath, &c., on second floor, in East 14th st., with use of kitchen and servants' room. Family private. Rent moderate. Address T. H., Union-square Post-Office.

WASHINGTON-AVENUE, BROOKLYN—A very desirable house to let in this delightful situation, at a low rent. BONDLOW, Agent, Montague-st. near Court.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT VERY LOW rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Buildings fitted up with every convenience, and engines one thousand horse power. Apply to AUG. PURDY, Comptroller's Office, or on the premises.

STEAM-POWER, WITH WELL-LIGHTED rooms, two on a floor, each room 25x55. Also, small rooms to suit tenants at a cheap rent.

J. & G. H. WALKER, No. 182 Centre-st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

$2,000.—FOR SALE, ON BULKLEY-ROW, A first class, 3-story and basement, brownstone front house, with all the modern improvements and partially furnished. Price $10,000, including furniture, gas fixtures, &c.; only $2,000 cash, balance on short mortgage. Apply at No. 119 47th st., from 10 to 5 o'clock.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, NEAR the dépôt, West Bloomfield, N. J., consisting of a moderate-sized genteel house, with about two acres of ground covered with every variety of fruit trees. The location is elevated and beautiful, at a distance of 14 miles from New York, three miles north of Orange, and in time, per railroad, one hour from New-York, five times per day. The village of West Bloomfield stands on an elevation of some 500 feet above tide water, with New-York and Brooklyn in view and is one of the most healthy places in the State. For other particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Metropolitan buildings, or R. M. BOYD, of firm of Cameron, Edwards & Co., No. 265 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence in the village of Sing Sing, about three minutes walk from the dépôt, known as the Freeman property, consisting of house, over one and a half acres of ground, beautifully laid out and commanding an extensive view of the Hudson River and surrounding country. Size of house 40 feet square, three stories high and basement. Will be sold at a low figure for cash. For further particulars, inquire of E. L. & B. T. BURNHAM, Agents, No. 6½ Hudson-st., corner Troy.

COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR SALE OR TO LET—A large, first class mansion, having every convenience for a gentleman's residence, situated on the Hudson River, 2½ miles from the Railroad Station, and commanding a very fine view of the river. Also for sale, several desirable building sites, of five or ten acres each. Carriages can always be obtained at the dépôt. Apply to C. R. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st., or to M. T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE—AT FLATBUSH, L. I., THE RESIdence of the subscriber, beautifully situated on the corner of the Coney Island and Bath roads; also a lease of thirteen acres of land. Terms easy. For particulars, inquire on the premises, of Mrs. J. RHODES.

TO LET—FOR $250, TILL MAY 1 THE ELEGANTly-situated cottage, with barn and grounds, on the East River, at Ravenswood. Apply to Mr. CHASSEAUD, Columbian Insurance Company, No. 46 Exchange-place. Carpets and oil cloth for sale.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE LARGE country seat, and two acres of land situated on the Crescent, at Astoria, L. I. Apply on the premises, or at No. 251 Bleecker-st., New-York.

WANTED TO BUY—A SMALL COUNTRY place between Hoboken and Fort Lee, in a healthy location near the River. It must have fruit and shade trees, with a few acres of land. Address G. S., No. 20 Nassau st., with a full description, including price, owner's name, and location.

FARMS FOR SALE

FARM FOR SALE.—SITUATED IN FISHKILL, Dutchess County, New-York, 4 miles from Hudson River Railroad Dépôt on the main road, containing 103½ acres of land in a high state of cultivation; on the premises is a large double house not quite finished; also, barns and out-houses. Will be sold low in consequence of the death of the owner. For further particulars, inquire on the premises; E. L. HALEY'S Farm, or of R. FOITS at Coal-Yard, Flatbush av., near Nevins-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE, 30x30, NEARLY NEW, Barn, &c., and 14 acres of choice land, at West Bloomfield, N. J., near the dépôt and only one hour's ride from Wall-st. No chills and fever.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad st.

FARM OF 23 ACRES, LOCATED ON LINE of Long Island Railroad, at Bushville Dépôt, 14 miles from this City, under a high state of cultivation, and crops growing, will be sold low for cash. Apply to JOSEPH F. BRUSH, No. 46 Delancy-st.

IOWA LANDS IN GRUNDY COUNTY, SECT. 10, T. 88, N. R. 18 W., to sell or trade for Real Estate or merchandise. One-half cash will be put in. S. COCKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS,

Made in the best manner, of the very best material, and on short notice, by

CHARLES WHITLOCK,
No 144 Grand-st.

WILLIAM H. KINSLEY,
COMMISSION WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
No. 11 Gold-st., (near Maiden-lane,) New-York.

Manufacturers of Patent Medicines and of Druggists' articles may introduce or dispose of the same to the best advantage by consigning as above. Orders for Drugs executed with dispatch at the lowest market rates.

☞ WILLIAM BURGER, ☜ late wholesale druggist of Cortlandt-st., office as above. Purchases, sales, advances, notes, &c., negotiated.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858.

Trains leave the Dépôt corner of White and Centre sts. New-York, at

6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.

Trains leave Dépôt corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. New-York, at

8:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.

8:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at all stations North of Williams Bridge.

11 A. M.	Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations		
11:30 A. M.	White Plains,	do.	do.
2:30 P. M.	Williams Bridge,	do.	do.
4:00 P. M.	White Plains,	do.	do.

5:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.

5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at al stations.

8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train stopping at all stations.

Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:

12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane st. as follows viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M. for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., *via* Piermont for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS MORAN, President.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after the 1st of July trains will run as follows, Sundays excepted:

TRAINS GOING EAST

Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, as follows:

For Greenport at 10 A. M., daily, and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.

For River Head at 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., daily.

For North Islip at 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., daily.

For Farmingdale at 10 A. M., 3:30 and 6:15 P. M., daily.

For Syosset at 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., daily.

For H. Branch and Hempstead 10 A. M., 12 M.; 4, 4:30 and 6:15 P. M.

For Jamaica 9 and 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 4, 4:30, 6:15 and 7:15 P. M.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENTS FOR MILK TRAINS.

Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9 A. M. for Greenport, arriving at 2 P. M.

Returning—leave Greenport at 4 P. M., and arrive at Brooklyn a 9 P. M.

Leave Syosset at 7:30 A. M. for Brooklyn; returning—leave South Ferry at 6:15 P. M. for Syosset.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO., }
NEW YORK, June 11, 1858. }

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Company have earnestly endeavored during the past ten months to establish and maintain uniform and remunerative rates of traffic by the four great lines which connect the Atlantic cities and the West. Having failed in this, and believing it to be injudicious and improper to influence traffic by the issue of free passes, by the employment of runners and solicitors or by any other underhanded means, the Company, rather than resort to such means, have determined to reduce the fares, on and after Monday next, 14th inst., as follows: between

New-York and Dunkirk to	$6 10
New-York and Buffalo, to	5 00
New-York and Niagara Falls, or Suspension Bridge, to	5 60

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 28, 1858. Leave New York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM June 21, 1858, trains will leave Chambers st. station as follows: Express trains, 6:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.; for Dobbs' Ferry 6:30 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 6:45 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 8:00 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and 3:40 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, Tarrytown and Dobbs' Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers-st., Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:25 A. M., and 4:30 and 8:00 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:35 A. M., and 4:45, and 8:15 P. M. On Sundays at 9:45 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST from JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. A train from New York, fare $2 25. New Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT FOR 1858.—Through Trains leave New York, foot of Cortlandt-st., for Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Newton, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

MORRISTOWN EXPRESS—Leaves at 5:10 P. M., stopping only at Newark, Summit, Chatham and Madison.

MILLBURN ACCOMMODATION—At 11:30 A. M., and 5:10 and :30 P. M., making all the stops.

J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent pro tem.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Secretary.

N. B.—Pic-nic and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS direct, and *via* St Johnsbury to Lakes Memphremagog and Willoughby; also, pleasure route *via* Connecticut River Valley to Burlington, Ogdensburg and Montreal. Through tickets can be procured at the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Office, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av. FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

TRAVELERS LEAVING THE CITY should procure the last edition of APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. It contains through routes, timetables of all the Railroads, a general map giving the roads in actual operation, sixty maps of a tourist's guide to the watering places, and a thousand other items of information for the traveler. Price 25 cents.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSAGE.—Cabin, $20; Deck $6.—U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line.—The steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave pier No. 4 North River on SATURDAY July 31 at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The COLUMBIA succeeds on SATURDAY, Aug. 7. Through tickets to Florida may be had by applying as above. Freight six cents per foot. The Adams Express agents throughout the Southern country will give passengers and shippers information respecting the line.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Captain THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, 28th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern Mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg, and Richmond, $10. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship ALABAMA, Capt. G. R. SCHENCK, will leave on SATURDAY, July 31 at 4 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 4 North River. Cabin Passage to Savannah, $15. Bills of Lading signed only on board. For Freight or Passage, apply to SAML L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 7.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and first class steamship HUNTSVILLE, J. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, July 31, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to Macon, Montgomery, Atlanta, Columbus and Albany, Ga., sold at much less than local rates. Freight 6 cents per foot until further notice. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON.—THE STEAMSHIP MEMPHIS, Capt. GEO. W. WATSON, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, July 31, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage, with commodious staterooms, $15. Freight six cents per foot, until further notice. Insurance at one-half per cent. effected through our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st.

DENTISTRY.

H. C. GROUT, DENTIST,
NO. 3 BOND ST., NEW YORK.

REFERENCES:

Colonel James Wood, Jr.,	Hon. Henry Chamberlain
J. P. Batchelder, M. D.,	Rev. George Cooke,
Prof. Wm. Hopkins.	Rev. George Montgomery.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH without metal plate or clasps, which can be inserted without extracting the roots; the most sensitive teeth filled without the least pain, with a new material the color of the natural teeth. Also, teeth inserted on gold, continuous gums and rubber base, if desired, in the most approved style, warranted to imitate nature and give perfect satisfaction. References from some of the first citizens of New York who are now wearing teeth of his new invention. DR. S. B. SIGESMOND, No. 61 Bleecker-st., New-York.

TEETH EXTRACTED BY A NEW PROCESS.—In order to further test the new process of extracting teeth, by admitting a slight current of electricity around the tooth at the time of extracting, thereby allaying the pain, Dr. ROBERTS, No. 55 Bond st., will devote two hours each day from 4 until 6 o'clock, during this month for which 50 cents only for each tooth will be charged. And each Friday during the month three hours, from 3 until 6, he will extract gratis for all who wish it.

W. B. ROBERTS, No. 55 Bond-st.

A PLEASANT PARLOR ON THE FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS TO LET—Unfurnished on moderate terms to a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman. House has all the modern conveniences, and is pleasantly situated one block west of Broadway. Apply at No. 463 Broome st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 28.
AMERICA, Wickman, leaves New York, Wed'day, Aug. 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New York, Wed'day, Aug. 18.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 25.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New York, Wednesday, Sept. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 8.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New York, Wed'day, Sept. 15.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New York, Wed'day, Sept. 29.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS:

New-York for Southampton and Havre.		From Havre and Southampton for New York.	
NORTH STAR,	Sat., July 31	WEDNESDAY,	Aug. [illegible]
VANDERBILT,	Sat., Aug. 14	WEDNESD'Y,	Sept. [illegible]

From New York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.		Bremen for Southampton.	Havre and Southampton for New York.
NORTH'N LIGHT	Aug. 7	Aug. 7	Sept. [illegible]
ARIEL	Sept. 4	Oct. 2	Dec. 3

These steamships have water-tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.

Price of passage per Vanderbilt, 1st cabin, $[illegible] and $120; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel, 1st cabin, $80; 2d cabin, $60; 3d cabin, $35.

Certificates issued for passage from Europe.

Specie delivered in London and Paris.

D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.—The shortest sea passage between America and Europe. This line is composed of powerful paddle wheel steamships, of which the AMERICAN EMPIRE, the INDIAN EMPIRE, and the BRITISH EMPIRE are now running. The next departure from New-York (to be followed by others of the line about every two weeks) will be the AMERICAN EMPIRE, SATURDAY, Aug. 21, direct for Galway.

Passengers will have a free ticket by the usual Railroad routes from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain.

First-class $90; second class $50; third-class, $30. A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to Galway. For passage, freight and other particulars, apply to

WM. A. SALE & CO., No. 46 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Aug. 21 at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage, apply to

W. S. DRAYTON, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO and sail Sept. 18.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.

FROM NEW YORK

GLASGOW, Goodwin, Saturday, Aug. 7, at 12 noon.
EDINBURG, Cumming, Wednesday, Sept. 8, at 12 noon.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each Passport.

N. B.—Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

STEAMBOATS.

FARE 25 CENTS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MIDDLETOWN, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK. Fare 25 cents. The new and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDAN, Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK AND PLEASURE BAY.
Tuesday, July 27, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, July 28, 6¾ A. M.
Wednesday, July 28, 4 P. M.	Thursday, July 29, 6¾ A. M.
Thursday, July 29, 4 P. M.	Friday, July 30, 6¾ A. M.

Where the * occurs the Red Bank Landings are omitted, the Boats leaving New York and Branch Port at the same time—meeting and exchanging passengers outside the bar.

The steamer LEADER connects with this boat for Pleasure Bay and Long Branch direct.

Elias Haight's line of stages for Squan connects with this boat, also stages to all parts of the country.

FARE 25 CENTS—JULY, 1858.

THE REGULAR AND OLD-ESTABLISHED LINE FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, Ocean House, Long Branch, Port Washington, Fair Haven, Mount's Dock, Brown's Dock, (Middletown) and Red Bank. The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, N. R.:

LEAVE NEW YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, July 26... 7½ A. M.	Monday, July 26... 2 P. M.
Monday, July 26... 4½ P. M.	Tuesday, July 27... 3½ P. M.
Tuesday, July 27... 8½ A. M.	Wednesday, July 28, 3 P. M.
Wednesday, July 28, 9 A. M.	

The *Laura* will connect with this boat for Ocean Port, &c. Time Tables can always be had of W. C. Lemon, No. 122 Broadway. NELSON TAYLOR'S Squan line of Stages connect with this boat; also, stages to all parts of the country.

JULY, 1858.—THE REGULAR AND OLD ESTABLISHED LINE.—For Shrewsbury, Highlands, Ocean House, Long Branch and Ocean Port. The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Captain J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT.
Monday, July 26, 2½ P. M.	Monday, July 26, 6 A. M.
Tuesday, July 27, 3 P. M.	Tuesday, July 27, 6½ A. M.
Wednesday, July 28, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, July 28, 7 A. M.
Thursday, July 29, 5 P. M.	Thursday, July 29, 7 A. M.
Friday, July 30, 5 P. M.	Friday, July 30, 7 A. M.
Saturday, July 31, 5½ P. M.	Saturday, July 31, 7 A. M.

The *Laura* will connect with this boat for Red Bank and intermediate landings. NELSON TAYLOR'S Squan Line of Stages connect with this boat; also, stages to all parts of the country.

THE CROTON, CAPTAIN W. H. WOOD, leaves Pier No. 29, East River, foot of Roosevelt-st., every afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Arriving at		Returning next morning, leaves	
Bayles' Dock	5:00 P. M.	Glen Wood	6:30 A. M.
Great Neck	5:15 P. M.	Glen Cove	7:00 A. M.
Sands' Point	5:40 P. M.	Sands' Point	7:25 A. M.
Glen Cove	6:00 P. M.	Great Neck	7:45 A. M.
Glen Wood	6:15 P. M.	Bayles' Dock	8:00 A. M.
		Arrive at N. York	9:00 A. M.

N. B.—The CROTON, being now in fine order for speed and comfort, can be chartered for Pic-Nic and Excursion parties, with the use of a most beautiful grove at Glen Wood. Apply to the Captain on board.

OPPOSITION TO THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—The inhabitants of Mamaroneck and New-Rochelle have purchased the steamboat ISLAND CITY, and have started a ferry from the above places. The boat starts from the new dock, built by the Company, at Delancy's Neck, at 7, New-Rochelle at 7½, and City Island at 8 o'clock, A. M.; returning, leaves Fulton Market at 4 P. M. This is a most delightful sail, and the enterprise must succeed, and we hope will convince this foreign Railroad Company, that the people of this State will not pay tribute to Connecticut.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will run daily, leaving West 10th-st., (Amos) at 9½, 12¼, and 3¼ o'clock; Spring-st. at 9½, 12½, and 3½ o'clock, and Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1, and 4 o'clock. Returning, leaves the Island at 11, 2, and 6½ o'clock, touching at Fort Hamilton each way. Fare for the excursion, 25 cents.

KEYPORT, CLIFFWOOD AND NEW-YORK—Fare 25 cents. The steamer UNION, Capt. D. C. HEALY, will run hereafter as follows: Leaving Murray-st. at 8 A. M.; returning, leave Keyport at 4 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) touching at Cliffwood each way, and connecting with stages at Keyport to Middletown Point and Mount Pleasant.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR YONKERS, HASTINGS, DOBBS' FERRY, TARRYTOWN, SING SING AND HAVERSTRAW.—Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, touching at Amos st.

CHEAP TRAVELING.—FARE ONLY FIFTY CENTS TO BRIDGEPORT.—From Peck-slip pier, No. 24 East River—every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon in the new and elegant steamer BRIDGEPORT.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Murray-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER METAMORA, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from foot of Jay-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

FOR THE EAST.

NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD STEAMBOAT LINE.—The ELM CITY, Capt. LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 25 East River, every day, at 3 P. M., for New Haven. The TRAVELER, Capt. BOWNS, every night, at 1. The GRANITE STATE, Capt. KING, will leave Pier No 24 East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M., for Hartford.

RICHARD PECK, Agent.

INDEPENDENT LINE FOR BOSTON, NEWPORT, BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.—The new and splendid steamer GOVERNOR, Capt. A. SIMONS, will leave foot of Robinson st. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SUNDAY, at 4 o'clock. Passage, freight, horses and carriages taken at reduced rates. Apply to GEORGE T. STANLY, at the office on the wharf.

PATENT LIGHTS
FOR
VAULTS, AREAS AND SKYLIGHTS.

The subscribers call the attention of the public to their method of illuminating and ventilating vaults and areas, secured to them by the following patents:

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Prismatic Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Ventilating Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Burglar-proof Skylight, patented Dec. 15, 1857.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Conical Vault-light, reissued Jan. 19, 1858.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Grooved Vault-light, patented March 9, 1858.

Specimens can be seen at THOS. HUNT, Esq.'s, new store, corner of Park-place and College-place, or at our office, where estimates for cost of this and all kinds of iron work, including iron railings, doors, shutters, vaults, safes, stair-cases, columns, beams, lintels, girders and all iron work appertaining to buildings.

GEO. R. JACKSON & CO.,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre st.,
And Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

In this preparation we have all the restorative properties of the root combined and concentrated in all their strength and efficiency; accordingly we find it resorted to in cases of scrofula, liver complaint, salt rheum, dyspepsia, and general debility, with unprecedented success, as it speedily purifies the blood, restores to the stomach its tone, and imbues with healthful impulses the entire organization.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton st., New York.

A CARD.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND M. D., pupil of RICORD, of Paris, (who is the first Venereal Surgeon living,) and of Professors CARNOCHAN and MOTT, of this City, continues the practice of this Specialty, at No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house east of Broadway, New-York. All complicated disorders of the Sexual System effectually treated, including Weakness, &c., &c. Consultations in English, French and by letter. Office hours from 9 to 1, and 6 to 9 in the evening.

TRIESEMAR PROTECTED BY ROYAL Letters Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is a remedy for relaxation, spermatorrhea, and exhaustion of the system. TRIESEMAR No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is a great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 15 [illegible], a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of the amount Dr. B. will forward the $3 case of TRIESEMAR and the large sizes, carriage paid, thus insuring genuine European preparations. The $3 cases sent per post free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from [illegible] A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 P. M., at [illegible], a few blocks west of Broadway.

DR. HUNTER—NO. 3 DIVISION ST. PERFORMS THE GREATEST CURES EVER MADE. THE ONLY SECURITY AGAINST HUMBUG AND THE EFFECTS OF DISEASES, IS TO APPLY TO HIS OLD DISPENSARY, No. 3 DIVISION ST., NEW-YORK. ESTABLISHED IN 1834.

Countless the numbers that are daily radically cured and saved from an early grave by the timely exertions of Dr. HUNTER, and the use of his infallible remedy—HUNTER'S RED DROP. This medicine is the result of centuries of study of the wisest and most talented medical men in England, France and Germany. Perfected from the whole field of medical science and compounded from many different ingredients, so concentrated that a half-ounce vial will cure the most inveterate case of secret disease. It is harmless and thorough in its action, being followed by none of those terrible secondary attacks which are the results of using all other remedies. Price $1. All consultations private. Medical book for nothing.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases, with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson resides in his own house, and receives patients in separate consulting rooms.

DR. WATSON'S WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its different forms; but treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, and Premature Exhaustion, the result of early indiscretion, excess or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post-paid. "DR. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.*

No. 459 Broome st., second block west of Broadway.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, ACTON'S CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing these diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M., except Sundays, unless by appointment. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. Sold and mailed also by TOWNSEND, No. 223 Broadway, New-York. It gives the advertised medicines and should be seen by the married, single and the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Atlas, &c.*

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York. DR. MAGNIN.

DR. HUNTER'S VADE MECUM GIVES Ricord's, Valpeau's, Lallemand's and all the faculty prescriptions and treatment; all the advertised remedies; is full of colored plates, 400 pages, and is the most valuable work out. It should be seen by the afflicted before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities. To be had of the Doctor, at No. 3 Division st., where his great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, can be had genuine only. $1 per vial. Advice gratis. He rescues more young men from destruction in 10 days than any other 10 M. D.'s in 10 years.

DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE on the diseases and abuses of the sexual system, their nature, symptoms, progress, consequences and remedies; also, *on certain innocent diseases which closely resemble venereal*; being a safe, practical and invaluable guide to all whom it may concern. 18th edition, illustrated plates; price $1. Sold at No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House) and by the author, No. 52 Bleecker-st., two blocks east of Broadway; or mailed, securely enveloped and prepaid, by addressing Box No. 869 Post Office.

P. S.—Dr. RALPH is consulted as usual.

DR. WARD—NO. 486 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the most perfect cures of private diseases. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend, price $1, sole reliance for permanent cure. Hundreds fail of cure by not applying first to Dr. WARD. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Office No. 486 Broadway, corner Broome-st., perfectly private. Attendance till ten o'clock P. M. Afflicted, call without delay. No charge for consultation.

WATER-CURE INSTITUTE AND SCHOOL.—Drs. TRALL, GORTON and SMALLEY receive invalids at No. 15 Laight-st., and attend to out door practice in City and country. All diseases treated without drugs. Female ulcerations and displacements speedily relieved. Cancers are cured by an easy and safe process. Patients have the rare privilege of attending the Lectures of the School Department.

DR. ESMERALDO HAVING RETURNED from his recent visit to European hospitals, has resumed the practice of his profession in this city, and may be consulted in difficult cases of private disease, by all who would avoid imposition from medical pretenders, at his office No. 289 Canal st., third door East of Broadway, up stairs; and where his medicines and medical books may be obtained.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature; 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases, enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured.

THE GREATEST HUMBUG OF THE AGE! to see an entire family, and sometimes a whole neighborhood, all suffering, half sick, half dead, with Fever and Ague, when the OLIVE FEVER AND AGUE PILLS are warranted to cure in one week. Dépôt No. 25 Cortlandt-st., up stairs. Price $1.

EXCURSIONS.

TEMPERANCE EXCURSION.—E. L. SNOW Social Union, No. 1, will celebrate their 12th anniversary by a grand Pic-Nic Excursion, on TUESDAY, July 27, to David's Island, (Long Island Sound.) Superior steamer CATALINE, chartered for the occasion, will leave from Roosevelt-st., Pier No. 29, East River, at 8 o'clock, and foot of Broome-st., East River, at 8½ A. M. Good singing, speeches, dancing, fishing, playing ball, &c., will be the enjoyments of the day, with a band of music. Tickets 40 cents, children half price. Messrs. Kelly, No. 142 East 26th-st.; Snow, No. 68 William st.; Brulte, No. 45 Delancey st.; Jimmerson, No. 260 5th st.; White, No. 223 Mulberry st., Committee.

EXCURSIONS!—THE COMMODIOUS STEAMboat WASHINGTON, (capable of carrying 1,500 passengers,) Captain THOS. JONES, and barges JEFFERSON and BALTIMORE, have been put in thorough order, and can now be chartered for Summer excursions on reasonable terms. Also, a small tug with barge, at a reduced price. Apply to A. VAN WINKLE, No. 205 West st.

EXCURSIONS TO ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The steamboats RED JACKET, WYOMING or KILL VAN KULL leave Pier No. 2 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 5:30 P. M. Returning leave Elizabethport at 5:30 A. M., 8:45 A. M., 2:15 and 6:20 P. M. Tickets to go and return the same day, 30 cents; to Elizabeth City 10 cents additional.

DAILY EXCURSIONS—TO NORWALK, FARE 25 CENTS.—Landing at City Island, David's Island and New-Rochelle, fare 20 cents; Rocky Neck, 25 cents. The steamer CATILINE, EVERY MORNING at 8 o'clock, (Sundays expected) from Roosevelt-st., Pier No. 29 East River.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW, FAST, AND SPLENdid sea steamers, JAMES A. STEVENS and JOHN L. LOCKWOOD with barges, can be chartered by Sunday schools, parties, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., corner Pine.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY.—BOATS LEAVE foot of Whitehall st. every hour, from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M.; leave Staten Island every hour, from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. Fare 6 cents. On fine Sundays boats leave every half-hour.

LORD'S PATENT COUPLING.—THIS VALuable Coupling has attracted the attention of carriage builders and public generally. It occupies only three feet in the inside circle in turning, and your carriage cannot upset. The wheels in turning also are thrown so far apart that two steps can be used, which for ladies is invaluable. The right for this City or State for sale or exchange. Call and see the model at No. 487 Broadway, where this Coupling can be had for new or old buggies.

E. V. CHANT.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A SECOND-HAND Planing Machine, (Woodworth's preferred,) together with a 10 or 12 horse power engine and boiler complete for running the same. Also a mortising machine. Any one having the above-mentioned machinery to dispose of low for cash may apply to, or address, for three days, T. G. BASSETT, Hudson River Railroad Office, 12th-st. Station.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$7,551,453 19
Average amount of Specie	2,813,846 21
Average amount of Circulation	219,310 00
Average amount of Deposits	7,093,178 12

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. Oakley, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$907,677 00
Average amount of Specie	91,790 00
Average amount of Circulation	88,843 00
Average amount of Deposits	596,163 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. Tooker, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1858.
Thos. L. Thornell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$540,014 00
Average amount of Specie	80,684 00
Average amount of Circulation	92,935 00
Average amount of Deposits	328,752 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George D. Arthur, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1858.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts		$5,519,524 55
Average amount of Specie		3,473,255 38
Notes Late Bank of America	$21,956	88,235 00
Average amount of Circulation	66,279	
Average amount of Deposits		7,384,069 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Punnett, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. PUNNETT, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 26th day of July, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$11,593,400 78
Average amount of Specie	3,98[illegible],467 10
Average amount of Circulation	1,975 00
Average amount of Deposits	8,28[illegible],391 [illegible]5

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, John A. Stevens, President of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
JNO. A. STEVENS, President.
Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,002,782 93
Average amount of Specie	186,433 37
Average amount of Circulation	97,965 33
Average amount of Deposits	959,280 96

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George Ellis, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,980,300 62
Average amount of Specie	1,053,962 67
Average amount of Circulation	350,196 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,585,142 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. B. Meeker, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1858.
Edward Robinson, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,541,297 53
Average amount of Specie	337,433 34
Average amount of Circulation	74,888 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,546,169 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Isaac Seymour, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1858.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,154,459 51
Average amount of Specie	1,529,321 89
Average amount of Circulation	179,056 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,827,227 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert H. Lowry, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1858.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,526,269 77
Average amount of Specie	1,651,141 88
Average amount of Circulation	264,720 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,582,345 77

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George W. Duer, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. DUER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1858.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,220,271 51
Average amount of Specie	434,665 60
Average amount of Circulation	226,053 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,840,865 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. Palmer, President of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. A. PALMER, President.
Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1858.
Mathias Banta, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$368,745 46
Average amount of Specie	32,288 62
Average amount of Circulation	102,578 00
Average amount of Deposits	307,424 90

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. Eldredge, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1858.
E. Stephenson, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,477,646 69
Average amount of Specie	330,442 73
Average amount of Circulation	185,308 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,117,488 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Jacob Aims, President of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JACOB AIMS, President.
Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1858.
Benjamin J. Pentz, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$526,347 48
Average amount of Specie	73,331 49
Average amount of Circulation	97,765 00
Average amount of Deposits	292,561 08

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. Schreiner, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1858.
Calvin Smith, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,922,816 00
Average amount of Specie	910,697 00
Average amount of Circulation	256,612 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,204,957 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. Williams, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 24th day of July, 1858.
J. O. Harger, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$712,128 74
Average amount of Specie	108,248 14
Average amount of Circulation	139,814 00
Average amount of Deposits	557,570 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. Comstock, Cashier of the CITIZENS' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1858.
A. M. Eagleson, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$8,099,656 67
Average amount of Specie	703,469 05
Average amount of Circulation	16,6[illegible]5 25
Average amount of Deposits	2,186,357 68

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. Cartwright, Assistant Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. CARTWRIGHT, Asst. Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1858.
W. O. Mumford, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,678,915 72
Average amount of Specie	788,214 24
Average amount of Circulation	109,675 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,312,821 85

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. W. Talman, Assistant Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. W. TALMAN, Asst. Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1858.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853 for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,354,174 74
Average amount of Specie	534,931 23
Average amount of Circulation	18,676 08
Average amount of Deposits	1,489,133 04

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. W. Dunham, President of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. W. DUNHAM, President.
Sworn before me this 26th day of July, 1858.
Andrew Kohler, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$186,474 00
Average amount of Specie	36,327 00
Average amount of Circulation	32,721 00
Average amount of Deposits	83,411 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. S. Carman, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 26th day of July, 1858.
Wm. H. Riblet, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,849,169 47
Average amount of Specie	304,413 97
Average amount of Circulation	124,252 06
Average amount of Deposits	1,645,[illegible]5 22

City and County of New York, ss.—I, Wm. J. Lane, Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. J. LANE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1858.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$739,193 25
Average amount of Specie	72,526 46
Average amount of Circulation	109,263 00
Average amount of Deposits	577,195 84

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William Hawes, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1858.
Jas. Harrison, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$258,766 65
Average amount of Specie	64,538 76
Average amount of Circulation	31,269 00
Average amount of Deposits	155,679 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Samuel B. White, Cashier, of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 26th day of July, 1858.
Jno. Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,284,671 45
Average amount of Specie	282,794 87
Average amount of Circulation	94,724 00
Average amount of Deposits	820,366 17

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thos. L. Taylor, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1858.
W. O. Mumford, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,476,378 70
Average amount of Specie	342,523 61
Average amount of Circulation	197,695 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,826,849 62

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, James Buell, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1858.
Thos. L. Thornell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday July 24, 1858:

Average amounts of Loans and Discounts	$837,369 66
Average amount of Specie	233,991 92
Average amount of Circulation	105,830 00
Average amount of Deposits	822,434 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Daniel V. H. Bertholf, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1858.
Jno. Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,008,506 33
Average amount of Specie	348,309 13
Average amount of Circulation	20,472 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,567,108 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thomas R. Acly, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
T. R. ACLY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday morning, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,699,590 01
Average amount of Specie	1,698,454 47
Average amount of Circulation	301,322 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,303,518 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, James M. Morrison, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1858.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$852,654 14
Average amount of Specie	292,752 71
Average amount of Circulation	96,799 00
Average amount of Deposits	737,593 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. Beach, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1858.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,733,499 18
Average amount of Specie	297,516 73
Average amount of Circulation	170,121 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,312,990 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robt. H. Haydock, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 26th day of July, 1858.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,084,783 91
Average amount of Specie	1,665,877 70
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of late Mechanics' Bank	256,789 60
Average amount of Deposits	3,698,772 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Gideon De Angelis, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$222,440 89
Average amount of Specie	133,952 79
Average amount of Circulation	35,549 00
Average amount of Deposits	175,284 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. Fonda, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. H. FONDA, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1858.
A. D. W. Baldwin, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$779,695 25
Average amount of Specie	162,396 89
Average amount of Circulation	121,652 00
Average amount of Deposits	685,666 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Geo. W. Youle, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1858.
Benjamin J. Pentz, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,622,265 66
Average amount of Specie	518,472 08
Average amount of Circulation	42,310 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,304,418 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. H. Arnold, President of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. H. ARNOLD, President.
Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1858.
C. B. Wheeler, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,536,130 28
*Average amount of Specie	3,120,427 75
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank	216,012 00
Average amount of Deposits	6,664,297 18

* Under this head are included Coin, Bullion, Clearing House and Mint Certificates.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Jacob D. Vermilye, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,048,504 39
Average amount of Specie	480,784 38
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	120,769 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,505,022 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, James Barnes, President of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JAMES BARNES, President.
Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1858.
John Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the five days ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$6,413,285 56
Average amount of Specie	1,410,862 81
Average amount of Circulation	208,052 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,391,567 72

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George I. Seney, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the five days ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,395,473 38
Average amount of Specie	288,753 81
Average amount of Circulation	117,513 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,840,448 08

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. M. Harris, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1858.
J. Van Namee, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,386,382 30
Average amount of Specie	391,509 06
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank	168,344 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,359,018 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. D. Tappen, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1858.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$395,900 12
Average amount of Specie	33,684 30
Average amount of Circulation	90,567 00
Average amount of Deposits	278,693 34

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. Masterton, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1858.
J. H. Wyckoff, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$490,987 67
Average amount of Specie	58,490 23
Average amount of Circulation	162,863 00
Average amount of Deposits	124,949 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Frederick T. Hayes, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1858.
E. S. McPherson, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$252,879 50
Average amount of Specie	23,974 97
Average amount of Circulation	121,417 00
Average amount of Deposits	254,361 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. Halstead, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1858.
Jno. Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,695,274 39
Average amount of Specie	488,274 90
Average amount of Circulation	97,456 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,550,668 22

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Charles Palmer, Assistant Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHAS. PALMER, Asst. Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 24th day of July, 1858.
J. O. Harger, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$591,405 61
Average amount of Specie	123,495 85
Average amount of Circulation	98,699 83
Average amount of Deposits	474,452 35

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Washington A. Hall, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1858.
John M. Devoy, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,071,595 15
Average amount of Specie	194,263 42
Average amount of Circulation	126,221 00
Average amount of Deposits	901,176 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert Buck, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. BUCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1858.
Wm. Lee, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,135,729 95
Average amount of Specie	1,021,680 98
Average amount of Circulation	182,680 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,603,819 90

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Charles A. Macy, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 26th day of July, 1858.
George E. Leefe, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$626,603 69
Average amount of Specie	128,712 84
Average amount of Circulation	112,639 00
Average amount of Deposits	500,855 21

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Godfrey W. Leake, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1858.
P. S. Palmer, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,316,897 04
Average amount of Specie	642,676 84
Average amount of Circulation	51,598 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,599,103 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. Bryson, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1858.
Thos. Sommers, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$987,838 21
Average amount of Specie	245,980 57
Average amount of Circulation	96,615 00
Average amount of Deposits	701,443 04

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Arch'd Parkhurst, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1858.
Thos. L. Thornell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,096,415 43
Average amount of Specie	340,724 86
Average amount of Circulation	184,359 00
Average amount of Deposits	804,529 90

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Alfred S. Fraser, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,883,358 00
Average amount of Specie	754,374 00
Average amount of Circulation	106,181 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,516,473 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. Kissam, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1858.
Samuel P. Bell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,359,885 62
Average amount of Specie	231,797 07
Average amount of Circulation	310,625 00
Average amount of Deposits	902,453 67

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Richard Berry, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 26th day of July, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,871,436 16
Average amount of Specie	572,010 56
Average amount of Circulation	133,721 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,442,774 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Frederick Deming, President of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. DEMING, President.
Sworn before me, this 26th day of July, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

LOAN OFFICES.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, watches, jewelry and other merchandise, or bought for the highest cash prices; no signs about the premises appertaining to the loan business and all business strictly confidential. German, Spanish and other languages spoken. CHARLES BRODY, No. 66 Nassau st., up stairs.

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We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.
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Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

LOAN OF $1,490,500—HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD BONDS.—The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company will, until Saturday, the 14th day of August next, at noon, receive at the office of the Fiscal Agency, in Boston, sealed proposals for the purchase of $1,490,500 of their Land Bonds, in sums of $500 or $1,000.

A statement of the condition of the Company is in preparation by which it will be apparent that the sale of their bonds will, with the other available resources of the Company, afford sufficient means to open the road through early next Spring.

The bonds now offered from the balance of the issue of $5,000,000, secured by a first mortgage to Wm. H. Swift, Sidney Bartlett and Nathaniel Thayer, Trustees, upon the lands granted to the Company, and are payable in twenty-five years from April 1, 1856, with interest, semi-annually, at 7 per cent. per annum.

The taker of each Bond will receive a certificate, giving him the optional right to take, at any time within one year after the cars run through from Hannibal to St. Joseph an equal amount in the stock of the Company, subject to assessment as follows: $5 per share upon electing to take the stock and receiving the certificate of scrip, and not over $30 per share during any six months thereafter.

The said assessments will be receivable in any of the Land Bonds of the Company now offered, with proper adjustment of interest.

10 per cent. upon each subscription to the loan will be payable on the 17th day of August next, and will be retained as security, without issuing bonds therefor, until the whole of such subscription is paid up.

10 per cent. on the 17th of September.
20 per cent. on the 17th of October.
20 per cent. on the 17th of November.
20 per cent. on the 17th of December.
20 per cent. on the 17th of January.

For each installment, except the first, bonds will be issued, with proper adjustment of interest when payments are made; or payments may be made earlier by notifying the Treasurer of the Fiscal Agency thereof at the time the first payment is made.

The proceeds of the sales of the 600,000 acres of land of the Company is appropriated, as fast as received, to the payment of the bonds, at par, by lot, and the bonds are receivable, as cash, in payment for the lands of the Company.

Upon the above conditions the Loan will be awarded to the highest responsible bidders, the Company reserving to themselves the right to consider the responsibility of the parties making the proposals, as well as the rate offered.
R. S. WATSON,
Treasurer of the Fiscal Agency,
No. 45 City Exchange, Boston, Mass.

STATE OF MINNESOTA EIGHT PER CENT BONDS—Maturing July 1, 1867—Principal and interest payable in the City of New-York—Coupons payable January and July 1. Secured by an annual tax of $27 777 77 to be retained as a sinking fund to cancel the debt, besides a special tax to pay the interest.

The entire indebtedness of the State amounts to $250,000, of which these bonds form a part, offering an investment in a State Stock, at once profitable and secure.

CITY OF LOUISVILLE WATER-WORKS BONDS—Bearing six per cent. interest, maturing 1887, principal and interest payable in the City of New York, secured by a special mill tax and the water revenues. The entire debt of the city amounts to $3 301 000, ($1,835,000 of which is only contingent and is being gradually liquidated.)
With assets, consisting of real estate, stocks, &c. $4,015,703
The taxables for 1857 amount to 33,623,564
The population is 70,000.

The loan is contracted for the construction of the Water Works, and is an unexceptionable security, and well worthy the attention of parties wishing a safe investment.

The above Bonds for sale by CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall st.

Full particulars, including copies of laws under which the Bonds were issued, may be had on application as above.

Office of the Illinois Central Railroad Co.,
New-York, June 28, 1858.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment upon the capital stock of the Company of Twenty Dollars per share be, and the same is hereby called, payable on the fifth day of August next, to the assignees named in the assignment made by the Company on the 9th day of October, 1857; that the same be payable on the stock registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Company in that City, and on the stock registered in London, at the office of Messrs. Robert Benson & Co., and that the optional right bonds be received in payment of the assessment, at par, with the accrued interest.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed from the 31st day of July, and remain closed until the 5th day of August, and that no transfers be permitted after that date of shares upon which such assessment shall not have been paid.

By order of the Board.
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

STOCK IN BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.—The undersigned, Commissioners, appointed by the Bank of the State of Missouri, St. Louis, hereby give notice that books of subscription for three hundred thousand dollars of increased capital stock of said Bank will be opened at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, on MONDAY, Aug. 2, and kept open for a period of fifteen days, unless the whole amount shall have been sooner subscribed.

Ten per cent. will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing; thirty per cent. on the 1st of September; thirty per cent. on the 1st of October, and thirty per cent. on the 1st of November, or payment may be made in full.

Dividends on stock subscribed for, will be payable at Bank of Commerce in New-York.
JOHN A. STEVENS,
HENRY F. VAIL,
E. D. MORGAN, } Commissioners.

$150,000 N. Y. STATE 5S, DUE 1868 interest payable quarterly in New York.

$100,000 Ohio State 6s, due 1861; interest payable semi-annually in New York.

$10,000 California State 7s, due 1877; interest payable semi-annually in Sacramento City.

U. S. Treasury Notes and other first-class securities for sale in amounts to suit, by
THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall st.

Will be ready for sale August 1st, $50,000 Hamilton County, (Cincinnati,) Ohio, 8 per cent bonds.

Interest payable semi-annually in this City. Security equal to any State stock.

Office American Guano Co.,
(No. 66 William-st., corner of Cedar,)
New-York, July 1, 1858.

THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK of the American Guano Company, are hereby notified that the third installment of two dollars and fifty cents per share is called and made payable on or before the 1st of September next. By order of the Board of Trustees.
JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Treasurer.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, held in the City of New York on July 15, 1858, the Secretary was directed to give public notice that the interest on the First mortgage Land grant Bonds of the said Company would be paid on and after Monday, Aug. 2, at the office of the Company, No. 27 William-st. Dated New-York, July 15, 1858.
D. V. N. RADCLIFF, Secretary.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD—NOTICE.—A Committee has been appointed by the Board of Directors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company to adjust and settle all claims against said Company. Parties interested in the floating debt of the above Company—its unsecured Bonds, &c., are requested to call at their office, No. 27 William-st.
WM. A. GUEST, Chairman.

Office of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Co., No. 18 William-st.,
New-York, July 26, 1858.

THE INTEREST COUPONS, DUE AUG. 1, on the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo, the Northern Indiana, and Jackson and Goshen Branch Bonds, will be paid at the Corn Exchange Bank.
WM. WALCOTT, Treasurer.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY—TRANSFER NOTICE.—A dividend having been declared, the transfer books in New-York will be closed this day, at the close of business, and be opened on Monday, Aug. 2, at 10 o'clock A. M.
Dated July 26, 1858. W. M. LARRABEE, Sec'y.

$25,000 WANTED—FOR THREE OR FIVE years, on first-class improved and unincumbered Milwaukee property, in the heart of the city. Security ample. Best New-York references given. Address A. B., Box No. 1,444 Post-Office, stating when and where an interview can be had.

BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Interest Coupons of the first and second mortgage Bonds of this Company due Aug. 1, will be paid at the Broadway Bank, New-York.
J. N. DENISON, Treasurer.

OILS.

COBURN'S EXTRA LARD OIL—VERY pure, never gums, burns without crust brightly and long as sperm. [illegible]

DIVIDENDS.

Office of the Morris Canal & Banking Company,
Jersey City, July 23, 1858.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend, from the earnings of the Canal, of five per cent. upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable to the stockholders on and after Tuesday, Aug. 3d, at the office of the Company in Jersey City, or to the stockholders resident of Philadelphia and its vicinity, at the office of Messrs. E. W. Clark & Co. The transfer books of this stock will be closed from the 24th inst. until the 3d day of August.
H. D. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati R. R. Co.,
Treasurer's Office, Cleveland, O., July 15, 1858.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent. has been declared by this Company out of the earnings of the six months ending June 30. Stockholders registered in New York will be paid at the Phenix Bank, on and after Monday, Aug. 2. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. until Aug. 2.
(Signed,) GEO. H. RUSSELL,
Treasurer pro tem.

Office of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company,
6th Av. and 44th st., July 19, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend of 5 per cent. on its capital, out of the earnings of the Road, for the current six months, payable at the office of the Treasurer, Geo. G. Williams, Esq. (Cashier,) at the Chemical Bank, on the 2d day of August next. The transfer book will be closed from the 25th to that day.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

Corn Exchange Bank, New-York, July 17, 1858.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) per cent has this day been declared out of the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 2d August next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 22d inst. to 2d proximo, inclusive. By order of the Board.
F. A. PLATT.

Office of the People's Fire Insurance Co.,
New-York, July 3, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 7th July, inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

Leather Manufacturers' Bank,
New-York, July 20, 1858.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. will be paid to the stockholders on and after Monday, the 2d day of August next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day. By order
T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Columbia Fire Insurance Company,
Office No. 10 Wall st., New-York, July 7, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

Saint Nicholas Bank, No. 7 Wall street,
New-York, July 21, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., payable on and after Monday, the 9th of August next. The transfer books will be closed until that day.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Home Insurance Company,
Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, New-York, July 20, '58.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of TWELVE PER CENT. on the original capital of $500,000, payable to the stockholders on demand.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

Merchants' Insurance Company, corner of Fulton and Greenwich streets,
New-York, July 6, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., payable on the 12th inst.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

Office of the Arctic Fire Insurance Co.,
No. 29 Wall-st., New-York, July 14, 1858.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DEclared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent., payable on and after the 19th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

Office of the Clinton Fire Insurance Co.,
No. 52 Wall st., New-York, July 1, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN per cent., payable on demand. By order.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

Humboldt Fire Insurance Company,
New-York, July 14, 1858.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been this day declared, payable on demand.
WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

Office of the Nassau Fire Insurance Co. of Brooklyn, June 28, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of July.
A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW WORLD FIRE Insurance Company, No. 35 Pine-st., July 14, 1858.
A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
SAMUEL A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

ARCTIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 29 Wall-st.

CASH CAPITAL—$250,000,
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

This Company gives notice that it will make a reduction of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of premiums upon policies and renewals of policies, upon property in the cities of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken. Said reductions will be made to the insured, or to his broker.
ALBERT WARD, President.
Richard A. Oakley, Secretary.

CAPITAL $300,000.—SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 12 Wall st., (late Continental Bank,) New York, insures property throughout the United States. Applications, with diagrams may be sent by mail, where there is no resident agent. GEO. S. DOUGHTY, President, ALBERT WELLES, Vice-President, J. N. KEELER, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT—Albany, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the JAMES BANK having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of EIGHT (8) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT—Albany, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF NEW-ROCHELLE having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of FIVE (5) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN EXCELLENT INVESTMENT CAN BE made in the purchase of the patent of a new steam gauge; the instrument is very correct in its operation and costs less to manufacture than any other gauge in the United States. One of the instruments can be seen in operation in the engine room of the *Times*, and also at the *Tribune*. For full particulars and reference, call upon L. CHESNUTWOOD, Nos. 12 and 14 Warren st.

MILL AND WATER-POWER AT PATERSON, N. J. FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Known as the Passaic Mill; consisting of a large, substantial three-story stone mill and out buildings, with two square feet of water, under a head and face of 20 feet. Apply to I. C. COLT, New York Hotel, New-York, from 12 to 1 o'clock; or to JAMES SPEER, Paterson, N. J.

$500 TO $30,000.—PATENT RIGHTS FOR SALE—Of new and very valuable inventions. Any one desirous of making a fortune will have an opportunity of doing so by calling or addressing WM. O. C. FRITSCHLER, No. 122½ Fulton-st., corner of Nassau st., New York.

WANTED—TWO FAST SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS suitable for bay and river navigation, and fitted for passengers and freight, to run on a new route of through travel in connection with railroads. Address S. M. HARRINGTON, President Delaware Railroad Co., Dover, Del.

AN OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED TO AN energetic young man, who can command a capital of $12,000, to connect himself with a concern established over sixty years. Satisfactory reference will be required and given. Address Box No. 1,51[illegible] Post Office.

WANTED—TO SELL ONE-HALF INTEREST IN the greatest invention known for saving life and property from sinking vessels at sea. Address A. M., Box No 140 this office.

WANTED—CAPITALIST TO TAKE HOLD OF AN enterprise that will pay annually from 25 to 50 per cent. on the investment. Address B. E., Box No. 142, *Times* Office.

A PARTY HAVING $6,000 OR $7,000 TO invest, can do so advantageously in a safe wholesale business down town. Address, with real name, A. M., Box No. 3,955, New-York Post-Office.

FURNITURE

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture finished in landscape, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 388 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail, at prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal st., (old No. 38,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

WATCHES AND JEWELERY.

GOLD WATCHES, DIAMONDS, FINE Jewelry, and Sterling Silver-Ware, Real Albata Plated Ware, Forks, Spoons, Cake Baskets, Tea Sets, &c.
GOLD WATCHES FROM $20 to $250.
We import a watch (price $150) which we think will keep better time than any other watch in this market.
A written guarantee given with our articles to be as represented. SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES FOR SALE—TWO FINE HORSES, A chesnut, 15¾ hands, 9 years old; can trot his mile inside of 3 minutes; also, a light sorrel horse, 15 hands; good traveler and pleasant driver; both believed to be perfectly sound and in good condition; must be sold the owner having left the city. If not disposed of at private sale, they will be offered at auction on TUESDAY, Aug. 3, at 12 o'clock, at Mr. Walter's stable, No. 222 Mercer-st., where the horses can be now seen. Apply to WILLIAM LUM, No. 4 Wall-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF QUEENS.—DANIEL L. RAPALJE, sole surviving Executor of the last will and testament of DANIEL D. RAPALJE, late of the town of Newtown, in the County of Queens and State of New York, deceased, against James Strong, John C. Riker, John F. Trow and Catharine S. his wife, Ellis Lewis, Charles Taylor, William G. Reed and Rebecca L. his wife, Hezekiah Easton and Hetty A. his wife, Abraham H. Senseny and Jane E. his wife, and Lucretia J. Arms.—Summons.—For relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above-named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Queens, at Jamaica, in Queens County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 3 Front-street, in the City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 12, 1858.
je29-aw6wTu* ABRAHAM LOTT, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

HUDSON COUNTY SURROGATE'S OFFICE.—EMILY L. MORRELL and ROBERT MORRELL, administrators of RICHARD MORRELL, deceased, Surrogate's order to limit creditors, dated this 24th day of June, A. D. 1858. On application of the above-named administrators, it is ordered that said administrators give public notice to the creditors of the estate of said decedent, to bring in their debts, demands or claims against the same, under oath, within nine months from this date, by setting up a copy of this order within twenty days hereafter, in five of the most public places in the county of Hudson for two months, and also within the said twenty days by advertising the same in the *Daily Telegraph* and *New York Times* for the same space of time, and if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim within the said period of nine months public notice being given as aforesaid such creditor shall be forever debarred of his or her action therefor against the said administrator.
By order, E. W. KINGSLAND, Surrogate.
je29-law2mTu*

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION FOR THE DISSOLUTION OF THE MELVILLE GOLD MINING COMPANY.—To all whom it may concern: Take notice, that an order has been duly made and entered in this matter by the Supreme Court of the First Judicial District, that all persons interested in the Melville Gold Mining Company show cause if any they have, before the undersigned referee, at his office, No. 187 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 5th day of October, 1858, between the hours of 10 in the morning and 3 in the afternoon, why said Corporation should not be dissolved.
T. D. PELTON, Referee.
jy27-law3wTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALBERT N. VAN BRUNT, late of the Town of New-Utrecht, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of N. Van Brunt, No. 141 Joralemon-st., cor. of Court st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 22d day of September next.—Dated March 15, 1858.
JOHN H. VAN BRUNT,
JEREMIAH S. LOTT, } Executors.
mh16-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN E. NITCHIE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of Sanford Cobb, Jr., No. 62 Front-st., in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of September next.—Dated March 15, 1858.
MARIA R. NITCHIE,
SANFORD COBB, Jr., } Administrators.
mh16-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WASHINGTON CALDER, late of Keyport, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of WAKEMAN & LATTING, No. 59 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 31, 1858.
ELIZABETH CALDER, Administratrix.
je1-law6mTu*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Office of the Commissioners of Pilots,
No. 69 South-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A quantity of firewood as hereinafter described, will be sold at public auction to pay expenses unless claimed by the owner within three months from this date viz.:

Eleven cords (more or less) of oak firewood, taken from the pier at foot of Amos st., North River, January 28, 1858.
D. A. NASH, Clerk.
New York, July 26, 1858.

Finance Department,
Comptroller's Office, No. 5 Hall of Records,
New-York, July 22, 1858.

NOTICE TO FARMERS AND OTHERS WANTING TO PURCHASE STREET MANURE.—It can be obtained in any quantity by applying at the Comptroller's Office, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock.
PETER MONEGHAN, Superintendent of Market Rent Fees and Sale of Manure.

Croton Aqueduct Department,
July 10, 1858.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A PENalty of five per cent. will be added on the 1st of August next on all water rents remaining unpaid on that day.
M. VAN SCHAICK, President.

PROPOSALS

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the IXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4, next, at 12 o'clock noon, for heating Primary School-house No. 49, now in the course of erection in Horatio-st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications to be approved by the Board of Education and the School Officers of the Ward. Proposals must state the kind and quality of the heating apparatus proposed to be put in said school, with an obligation on the part of the bidder, or bidders, to complete the heating process, so that the same shall be effectual in warming the said school to the satisfaction of the School Officers of the Ward previous to any payments being made for or on account of the same. Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for heating Primary School-house No. 49, IXth Ward." The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
CH. S. E. GILDERSLEEVE,
JOHN KENNARD,
WM. E. BEARDSLEY, } Committee School Officers.

IRON AND HARDWARE

PATENT IRON RAILINGS,
MANUFACTURED BY WM. D. CUTLER & CO.,
UNDER THE WM. S. FULLER PATENT,
Suitable for inclosures of every description.
WM. D. CUTLER & CO.,
Sole owners and manufacturers under said patent,
Office No. 75 Nassau-st., room No. 2.

CORRUGATED SHEET IRON PREPARED and painted for roofs of every description. Builders, contractors and others who may be interested in a new and valuable improvement, are invited to examine the article, with various designs for roofing applicable to buildings of every description, at the New-York Agency for Mosely & Co., of Cincinnati. D. S. DODGE, No. 88 John st., up stairs.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES, handsome shape, durable, much superior to any hand-made and lower price. Depôt at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

TO SHEET-IRON WORKERS AND STOVE MANUFACTURERS.—360 packs Russia sheet iron, assorted numbers, for sale at a great deduction from market prices. A. A. THOMSON, No. 2̃15 Water-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & Co., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

COAL.

$4 50. PRIME ANTHRACITE $4 50.
COAL, AT $4 50 PER TON.
Of 2,000 pounds delivered free of cartage, at Retail.
The undersigned are now delivering their celebrated Black Heath and hard Broad Mountain and prime Red Ash Coals, for Furnaces, Ranges, Grates and Stoves, direct from boats, at the above reduced price; from yard 25 cents per ton higher.
Orders can be left at our office, No. 45 South st., or with our agent THOMAS O'NEIL at yards foot of Warren-st., North River; foot of 14th st., East River; at No. 74 West 32d-st.; and at the Drug Stores of Messrs. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.
CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.

Office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Co.,
Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.,
New-York, April 27, 1858.

THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON Company are now prepared to contract for the sale of their well known and approved qualities of Cumberland Coal. It will be shipped in the best order from the Company's depôts at Alexandria, Pa., and Baltimore, Md.
The Company, when required, will charter vessels at lowest freights without charge.
ROBERT P. GETTY, President.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or enquiring of
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

MESS PORK AND SMOKED MEATS.—VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, pork packers, No. 209 Chambers st.; New York, offer at the following prices, for cash:

Smoked Hams from 9½ to 11¼ cents.
Smoked Shoulders from 7¼ to 8½ cents.
Smoked Beef from 10½ to 11 cents.
Smoked Bacon from 10 to 10½ cents.
Mess Pork and Dutchess Co. Mess from $16 50 to $17 25.
Lard, in tubs or barrels, from 11½ to 12 cents. N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.
VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, No. 209 Chambers-st.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES.—PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS—Protected by letters patent, dated

Feb. 19, 1856,	Dec. 1, 1857,
Oct. 28, 1856,	Jan. 12, 1858.

The recent improvements made in these Tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard players as combining speed with truth, never before obtained in any billiard table. Sales rooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st. O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Sole Manufacturers.

STEAM PUMP WANTED—ONE TO SUPPLY a ten-horse boiler. Apply to VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, No. 209 Chambers-st.

FRASER RIVER GOLD MINES.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

the deposit has been recently found by the natives on a bank of Fraser's River about five miles beyond its confluence with the Thompson, and gold in small quantities has been found in the possession of the natives as far as the Great Falls of Fraser's River, about eighty miles above the Forks. The small quantity of gold hitherto produced,—about eight hundred ounces,—by the large native population of the country, is, however, unaccountable in a rich gold-producing country, unless we assume that the want of skill, industry, and proper mining-tools, on the part of the natives, sufficiently account for the fact.

8. On the contrary, the vein rocks and its other geological features, as described by an experienced gold miner, encourage the belief that the country is highly auriferous.

9. The miners in question clearly described the older slate formations thrown up and pierced by beds of quartz, granite, porphyry, and other igneous rocks; the vast accumulations of sand, gravel, and shingle extending from the roots of the mountains to the banks of Fraser's River and its affluents, which are peculiar characteristics of the gold districts of California and other countries. We therefore hope and are preparing for a rich harvest of trade, which will greatly redound to the advantage of this Colony.

10. I have further to communicate for your information that the Proclamation issued by me, asserting the rights of the Crown to all gold in its natural place of deposit, and forbidding all persons to dig for gold without a license, have been published in the newspapers of Oregon and Washington Territories, and that notwithstanding some 70 or 80 adventurers from the American side have gone by the way of Fraser's River to the Couteau mines without taking out licenses.

11. I did not, as I might have done, attempt to enforce those rights by means of a detachment of seamen and marines from the *Satellite*, without being assured that such a proceeding would meet with the approval of Her Majesty's Government; but the moment your instructions on the subject are received, I will take measures to carry them into effect.

* * * * * * *

I have, &c.,
(Signed) JAMES DOUGLAS, Governor.
The Right Hon. HENRY LABOUCHERE, M. P.

James Douglas, Esq., to W. G. Smith, Esq.

VICTORIA, Vancouver's Island, March 22, 1858.

The Winter has been remarkably dry and mild, and the farmers generally report their stock to be in fair condition for the season. Seed-time has commenced in earnest, and with the most favorable weather for that important operation of husbandry. There is, however, a great scarcity of laborers, as nearly the whole floating population of the colony have moved off towards the Thompson's River gold mines.

There will be much suffering in that quarter for want of food, as the country is without resources, and the transport from the sea-coast is difficult and expensive.

I trust Her Majesty's Government will take measures for the prevention of crimes, and the protection of life and property in that quarter, or there will, ere long, be a large array of difficulties to settle.

A great number of Americans have also gone towards Thompson's River, and others are preparing to follow.

I have written to Her Majesty's Government on the subject, and shall not fail to communicate with you as soon as I receive their reply.

James Douglas, Esq., to W. G. Smith, Esq.

VICTORIA, Vancouver's Island, March 25, 1858.

I returned from Fort Langley on the 16th instant, having dispatched a party to build Fort Dallas, and another party with a further supply of trade goods for Thompson's River.

MR. SIMPSON'S transport party had experienced some difficulty above the Falls, and lost two canoes which were dashed to pieces on the rocks, but the property was saved and no lives were lost. We have received no more definite tidings from the gold country than we before possessed.

An experienced miner whom I met at Fort Langley assured me that the country was much richer in gold than the Colville District. The principal diggings are on the banks of Fraser's River, about five miles above the Forks, and the natives beyond that point are said to have found gold. The country is in fact but imperfectly known, and it is hardly possible to give any decided opinion at present in regard to the ultimate yield of gold. The bed-rock and other geological features of the country, as described by the miner in question, would, however, lead one to believe that the district will be found productive of gold. He perfectly described the older slate formations thrown up and pierced by quartz, granite and porphyry beds, and the vast accumulations of gravel and shingle extending from the roots of the mountains to the banks of Fraser's River and its affluents, which are all characteristics of the gold districts of California and other countries."

Governor Douglas to the Right Hon. Henry Laboucere.

VICTORIA, Vancouver's Island, May 8, 1858.

Since I had the honor of addressing you on the 6th of April last on the subject of the "Couteau" gold mines, they have become more than ever a source of attraction to the people of Washington and Oregon Territories, and it is evident from the accounts published in the latest San Francisco papers, that intense excitement prevails among the inhabitants of that stirring city on the same subject.

The "Couteau" country is there represented and supposed to be in point of mineral wealth, a second California or Australia, and those impressions are sustained by the false and exaggerated statements of steamboat owners and other interested parties, who benefit by the current of emigration which is now setting strongly towards this quarter.

Boats, canoes, and every species of small craft, are continually employed in pouring their cargoes of human beings into Fraser River, and it is supposed that not less than one thousand whites are already at work and on the way to the gold diggings.

Many accidents have happened in the dangerous rapids of that river; a great number of canoes having been dashed to pieces, and their cargoes swept away by the impetuous stream, while of the ill fated adventurers who accompanied them, many have been swept into eternity.

The others, nothing daunted by the spectacle of ruin, and buoyed up by the hope of amassing wealth, will keep pressing onwards towards the coveted goal of their most ardent wishes.

On the 25th of last month, the American steamer *Commodore* arrived in this port direct from San Francisco, with 450 passengers on board, the chief part of whom are gold miners for the "Couteau" country.

Nearly 400 of those men were landed at this place, and have since left in boats and canoes for Fraser's River.

I ascertained through inquiries on the subject that those men are all well provided with mining tools, and that there was no dearth of capital or intelligence among them. About 60 British subjects, with an equal number of native-born Americans, the rest being chiefly Germans, with a smaller proportion of Frenchmen and Italians, composed this body of adventurers.

They are represented as being, with some exceptions, a specimen of the worst of the population of San Francisco; the very dregs, in fact, of society. Their conduct while here would have led me to form a very different conclusion; as our little town, though crowded to excess with this sudden influx of people, and though there was a temporary scarcity of food and dearth of house accommodation, the police few in number, and many temptations to excess in the way of drink, yet quiet and order prevailed, and there was not a single committal for rioting, drunkenness, or other offences, during their stay here.

The merchants and other business classes of Victoria are rejoicing in the advent of so large a body of people in the Colony, and are strongly in favor of making this port a stopping point between San Francisco and the gold mines, converting the latter as it were, into a feeder and dependency of this Colony.

Victoria would thus become a dépôt and centre of trade for the gold districts, and the natural consequence would be an immediate increase in the wealth and population of the Colony.

To effect that object it will be requisite to facilitate, by every possible means, the transport of passengers and goods to the farthest navigable point on Fraser's River; and the obvious means of accomplishing that end is to employ light steamers in plying between, and connecting this port (Victoria) with the Falls of Fraser's River, distant 130 miles from the discharge of that river, into the Gulf of Georgia; those falls being generally believed to be at the commencement of the remunerative gold diggings, and from thence the miners would readily make their way on foot, or after the summer freshets by the river into the interior of the country.

By that means also the whole trade of the gold regions would pass through Fraser's River and be retained within the British territory, forming a valuable outlet for British manufactured goods, and at once creating a lucrative trade between the mother country and Vancouver's Island.

Taking a view of the subject, simply in its relations to trade and commerce, apart from considerations of national policy, such perhaps would be the course most likely to promote the interests of this colony; but, on the contrary, if the country be thrown open to indiscriminate immigration, the interests of the Empire may suffer from the introduction of a foreign population whose sympathies may be decidedly anti-British.

Taking that view of the question, it assumes an alarming aspect, and suggests a doubt as to the policy of permitting the free entrance of foreigners into the British territory for residence, without in the first place requiring them to take the oath of allegiance, and otherwise to give such security for their conduct as the Government of the country may deem it proper and necessary to require at their hands.

The opinion which I have formed on the subject leads me to think that, in the event of the diggings proving remunerative, it will now be found impossible to check the course of immigration, even by closing Fraser's River, as the miners would then force a passage into the gold district by way of the Columbia River, and the valuable trade of the country in that case be driven from its natural course into a foreign channel, and entirely lost to this country.

On the contrary, should the diggings prove to be unremunerative, a question which as yet remains undecided, the existing excitement we may suppose will die away of itself, and the miners having no longer the prospect of large gains, will naturally abandon a country which no longer holds out any inducement for them to remain.

Until the value of the country, as a gold-producing region, be established on clearer evidence than can now be adduced in its favor,—and the point will no doubt be decided before the close of the present year—I would simply recommend that a small naval or military force should be placed at the disposal of this Government, to enable us to maintain the peace, and to enforce obedience to the laws.

The system of granting licenses for digging gold has not yet come into operation.

Perhaps a simpler method of raising a revenue would be to impose a Custom's duty on imports, to be levied on all supplies brought into the country whether by Fraser's or the Columbia River.

The export of gold from the country is still inconsiderable, not exceeding 600 ounces since I last addressed you. The principal diggings are reported to be at present, and will probably continue, flooded for several months to come, so that unless other diggings apart from the river beds are discovered, the production of gold will not increase until the Summer freshets are over, which will probably happen about the middle of August next. In the meantime the ill-provided adventurers who have gone thither will consume their stock of provisions, and probably have to retire from the country until a more favorable season.

Governor Douglas to the Governor of the Hudson Bay Company

VICTORIA, Vancouver's Island, April 27, 1858.

I have to communicate for the information of the Governor and the Committee that the steam vessel *Commodore* arrived at this port on the 25th instant, direct from San Fran Francisco, with 450 passengers, chiefly gold miners, who have come here with the intention of working the gold mines of the interior.

About 400 of those men were landed on the same day, and with the exception of a few who left yesterday for Fraser's River, are now engaged in purchasing canoes and making arrangements for continuing their journey by Fraser's River into the Couteau country.

They all appear to be well provided with mining tools, and there seems to be no want of capital and intelligence among them. About 60 of the number are British subjects, with about an equal number of Americans, and the rest are Germans, Frenchmen and Italians.

Though our little town was crowded to excess with this sudden influx of people, and there was a temporary scarcity of food and dearth of house accommodation, the police force small, and many temptations to excess in the way of drink, yet they were remarkably quiet and orderly, and there has not been a single committal for rioting or drunkenness since their arrival here.

The merchants and general dealers of Victoria are rejoicing in the increase of wealth and business produced by the arrival of so large a body of people in the colony, and are strongly in favor of making this place a stopping point between San Francisco and the gold mines, which, so far as respects the prosperity of the colony, is evidently an object of the utmost importance, as both in going and returning, the miners would make purchases, and spend a great deal of money; the value of property would be vastly enhanced, while the sale of public land and the colonization of the country would be greatly promoted.

The interests of the empire, if I may use the term, may not, however, be improved to the same extent by the accession of a foreign population, whose sympathies are decidedly Anti-British.

From that point of view the question assumes an alarming aspect, and leads us to doubt the policy of permitting foreigners to enter the British territory, *ad libitum*, without taking the oath of allegiance, and otherwise giving security to the Government of the country.

In the meantime, the people who have gone into the interior will meet with innumerable difficulties of route in their progress towards the mines, both from the nature of the country, and the dangerous state of the rivers.

The principal diggings on Fraser's and Thompson's Rivers are also, at present, and will continue, flooded for many months to come; there is, moreover, a great scarcity of food in the gold districts, so that those united causes will, in all probability, compel many of the ill-provided adventurers to beat a retreat, and for the time to relinquish the enterprise.

The license system has not been yet carried into effect, and it will be difficult to bring it into a general operation. It has since occurred to me that by levying an import duty on goods, the gold districts might be taxed to any desirable extent, without clamor or exciting discontent among the people, an object which might be effected at a moderate expense, by means of a customs station on Fraser River, and another at the point where the road from the Columbia strikes the fork of the O'Kanagan River, those being the only two commercial avenues of the Couteau country.

I shall soon address Her Majesty's Government on the subjects referred to in this communication, and it is also my intention to represent how seriously the peace of the country may be endangered by the presence of so many people wandering over the interior in a vagrant state, especially in the event of the diggings proving unremunerative, and the miners being, as an inevitable consequence, reduced to poverty, and destitute of the common necessaries of life.

We have this moment been informed of the arrival of the Pacific Mail Steamer *Columbia*, at Port Townsend, with 80 passengers from San Francisco, who are also bound for the Couteau gold district, and we observe by the latest San Francisco papers that several other vessels are advertised for the same destination.

Captain Prevost, of H M. ship Satellite, to the Secretary of the Admiralty.

H. M. S. SATELLITE, ESQUIMALT,
Vancouver's Island, May 7, 1858.

I have the honor to report to you that considerable excitement has been occasioned recently in this neighborhood by the discovery of gold on Fraser and Thompson Rivers, at about the position of the juncture of the latter with the former river, near to 51st parallel of north latitude.

The reports concerning these new gold diggings are so contradictory that I am unable to furnish you with any information upon which I can depend. That gold exists is certain, and that it will be found in abundance seems to be the opinion of all those who are capable of forming a judgment upon the subject; but it is so obvious to the advantage of the surrounding community to circulate exaggerated, if not altogether false reports, for the purpose of stimulating trade, or creating monopolies, that it is most difficult to arrive at any correct conclusion, or to obtain any reliable information. I have every reason to believe that the Indians have traded some quantity of gold with the officers of the Hudson's Bay Company, and I am satisfied that individuals from this immediate neighborhood who started off to the diggings upon the first intelligence of their existence, have come back with gold dust in their possession, and which, they assert, was washed by themselves; but whether such be really the case, or whether it was traded from the Indians I am unable to determine. These persons all declare that at the present moment, although the yield is good, yet that there is too much water in the rivers to admit of digging and washing to be carried on with facility; but that when the water falls somewhat, as the Summer advances, the yield will be abundant. I am inclined myself to think that this information is not far from the truth, for these persons, after obtaining a fresh stock of provisions, have all returned to the diggings.

The excitement in Vancouver's Island itself is quite insignificant compared to that in Washington and Oregon Territories, and in California, and which, of course, is increased by every possible means by interested parties. The result has been that several hundred persons from American Territory have already flocked to the newly reported auriferous regions, and by the last accounts fresh steamers, and even sailing vessels were being chartered to convey passengers to Puget Sound, or to Vancouver's Island, whence they have to find their way to the diggings principally by canoes.

I have heard that all the crews of the ships in Puget Sound have deserted, and have gone to the diggings; I am happy to say that as yet I have not lost a single man from the *Satellite* since the information was received, and I have every reason to hope that I may not be unfortunate in this respect, although, doubtless, soon the temptations to desert will be of no ordinary character.

Sir E. Bulwer Lytton to Governor Douglas.

DOWNING-STREET, July 1, 1858.

SIR: I have to acknowledge your dispatch of the 8th ult., in continuation of former dispatches, informing the Secretary of State from time to time of the progress of the gold discoveries on Fraser's River, and the measures you had taken in consequence. I am anxious not to let the opportunity of the present mail pass without informing you that Her Majesty's Government have under their consideration the pressing necessity for taking some steps to establish public order and government in that locality, and that I hope very soon to be able to communicate to you the result.

In the meantime Her Majesty's Government approve the course which you have adopted in asserting both the dominion of the Crown over this region and the right of the Crown over the precious metals. They think, however, that you acted judiciously in waiting for further instructions before you endeavored to compel the taking out of licenses by causing any force to be dispatched for that purpose from Vancouver's Island.

They wish you to continue your vigilance, and to apply for instructions on any point on which you may require them. They are, however, in addition, particularly anxious to impress on you that, while Her Majesty's Government are determined on preserving the rights both of Government and of commerce which belong to this country, and while they have it in contemplation to furnish you with such a force as they may be able to dispatch for your assistance and support in the preservation of law and order, it is no part of their policy to exclude American and other foreigners from the gold-fields. On the contrary, you are distinctly instructed to oppose no obstacle whatever to their resort thither for the purpose of digging in those fields, so long as they submit themselves, in common with the subjects of Her Majesty, to the recognition of her authority, and conform to such rules of policy as you may have thought proper to establish. The national right to navigate Fraser's River, is, of course, a separate question, and one which her Majesty's Government must reserve. Under the circumstances of so large an emigration of Americans into English territory, I need hardly impress upon you the importance of caution and delicacy in dealing with those manifold cases of international relationship and feeling which are certain to arise, and which but for the exercise of temper and discretion might easily lead to serious complications between two neighboring and powerful States. It is impossible by this mail to furnish you with any instructions of a more definite character. Her Majesty's Government must leave much to your discretion on this most important subject, and they rely upon your exercising whatever influence and powers you may possess in the manner which from local knowledge and experience you conceive to be best calculated to give development to the new country and to advance imperial interests.

I have, &c.,
E. BULWER LYTTON.
Governor DOUGLAS, &c.

James Douglas, Esq., to W. G. Smith, Esq., Secretary of the Hudson's Bay Company.

VICTORIA, Vancouver's Island, Feb. 18, 1858.

They say that the country is as rich as any part of California, though we have as yet no satisfactory evidence of that fact, there being circumstances indeed which rather favor the opposite conclusion. It is, for instance, well known that the export of gold dust from the State of California exceeded 150,000 ounces during the eight months following the discovery of gold in that country, and that the stream of wealth had in that time forced its way into all the neighboring countries. We had a good share of it at Fort Vancouver, where we purchased at the Company's shops about 8,000 ounces in the course of a few months, and that formed but a small part of the wealth that had been actually brought into the country.

Now, the ascertained export from Thompson's River up to the present time does not much exceed 500 ounces, and admitting, for the sake of comparison, that an equal quantity still remains in the hands of the diggers and at our own establishment in Thompson's River, that would only give a total yield since the discovery of about 1,000 ounces, which, after making due allowance for the disproportion in the number and skill of the mining population in the two countries, is relatively a small return compared with that of the first eight months of the gold miners in California.

The conclusion is obvious, but still Thompson's River may turn out to be a very valuable gold district.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The bark *Cadet*, Capt. GUIDE, hence for Belize, Honduras, was lost about July 1, on the Keys, north of Belize, Honduras. The *Cadet* was built at Cherryfield Me., in 1852, was 248 tons, rated A 2, and is owned in this City by Mr. J. JEX.

STEAMER FOR FRASER RIVER.—The Detroit *Free Press* states that the steamers *Canada* and *America*, which have lately been taken down the rapids of the St. Lawrence River, have been sold by their proprietor, Mr N. P. STEWART, for the sum of $200,000. Their destination is said to be California, where they are intended to run between San Francisco and Fraser River the new gold mining district. The upper works will be removed during the voyage out, and replaced at San Francisco.

[Advertisement.]

THE KING OF THE STORY PAPERS,
THE
NEW-YORK MERCURY,
WILL BE
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TO-MORROW MORNING.
ONLY FOUR CENTS.

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[Advertisement.]

MR. AND MRS. CLARENCE HOLT.—These talented performers made a highly successful *début* at Purdy's National Theatre last evening, appearing in a drama of great interest, entitled "Ambition; or, The Throne and the Tomb" Both piece and actors were received with the most flattering plaudits. It will be repeated to night, with two other pieces. Go early.

[Advertisement.]

LONGWORTH'S OHIO WINES—SPARKLING AND STILL.—FREDERICK S. COZZENS sole agent, and general wine merchant, importer of foreign wines, brandies and cigars, No. 73 Warren-street, opposite Hudson River Railroad dépôt, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of beautiful design and finish, will be retailed at our wholesale manufacturing dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Bilious disorders of every type, from a slight derangement of the liver to confirmed jaundice, and intermittents of the most obstinate type, are subdued by a course of HOLLOWAY'S Pills. Sold at 80 Maiden lane, New-York.

The Rev. N. Harris and family and Miss C. Vinton, sailed from Boston last week for Rangoon, where they are to be stationed as missionaries.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 26.

$3,700 U. S. 6s, 1867....114	200 Reading R. R.....46½
24,600 Ohio St. 6s, 60...101	200 do.....46¼
1,000 Ohio St. 6s, 1886..107	100 do.....46¾
1,100 Tenn. St. 6s, '90 92⅝	100 do.....46⅞
6,000 do.....b3 92¾	300 do.....b60 47
6,000 Virginia 6s.....92⅞	100 do.....b3 47
16,000 Missouri St. 6s.....85¾	200 do.....s30 46¼
1,000 Cal. St. 7s, n. bs. 86¾	100 Panama Railroad 107
2,500 City 6s '70.....97	100 do.....s30 107
11,000 Har RR. 1st M.....85½	50 do.....b60 108
1,000 Har 3d M. B.....56	35 do.....108
8,000 Ill. Cen. RR. Bs. 87¾	200 Harlem R. R. s60.....11
5,000 Goth. Branch Bs 69½	100 Mich. Central R. R. 61
14,000 L.C. & M. L. G. B 31	50 do.....61½
5,000 L E & W, 1st M B 64	5 do.....61
2,000 L. E. & W. 2d m. b. 40	25 do.....b60 62¼
5,000 N. J. C. 2d m. b. 78	15 do.....62¼
2,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st m 99½	50 Mich. So. & N. I. R 23¾
50 Am. Ex. Bank.....106	50 do.....btw. 23¾
2 Metropolitan Bank.107	200 do.....23¾
10 Shoe & L. Bank.....109	200 do.....24
26 Park Bank.....101	50 M. S & N. Ia. p. s. 46¼
55 Bank of Commerce. 100¾	100 do.....46½
5 do.....100½	50 do.....b60 46½
34 Continental Bank. 97½	50 do.....b30 46¾
100 Canton Company.....19	300 Ill. Cen. R. R.....s30 77
15 Del. & H. Canal Co. 99½	24 do.....77½
36 Penn. Coal Co.....79½	32 do.....78
30 Pacific M. S'p Co.....90¾	20 Gal. & Chi. R. R. 91
10 do.....90½	450 do.....91½
5 do.....90¾	100 do.....s60 90½
100 N.Y. Cen. R.R. b60 85	200 Cleve. & Tole. R. R. 37½
462 do.....85	100 do.....b60 37½
300 do.....85½	100 do.....b60 37½
50 do.....s10 85½	50 Chi. & Rk. I. R. s60 77½
475 do.....85½	200 do.....b60 78
57 Erie Railroad.....17½	100 do.....78
100 do.....s30 17½	430 do.....78¼
100 do.....17¾	200 do.....78½
100 Reading R.R....s60 45¾	50 do.....s30 78
200 do.....b60 46½	100 do.....s60 78
100 do.....s30 46	100 do.....b60 78½
100 do.....s10 46½	100 LaC. & Mil. R. R.....4½
200 do.....s30 46	10 Mil. & Mis. R. R.....17¼

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000 Mo. St. 6s.....85¾	100 Reading R. R....s10 47
3,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90. 92¾	100 do.....b30 47¼
2,000 Virginia 6s.....92¾	100 do.....s60 47¼
1,000 L.E.&W. 1st m.b. 65	300 do.....47½
4,000 Mich. Cen. S. R.	35 do.....47½
8 p. c. 1st m. S.F. c. b. 97	50 Mich. Cen. R. R.....62¼
10,000 LaC. & M. L. G. b. 31	75 Illinois Cen. R. R.....77½
200 Pac. M. St. Co.....s3 90	50 Mi. S. & N. Ia p. f..s10 47
15 Penn. Coal Co.....79¾	50 do.....47¼
35 do.....80	15 Panama Railroad.....110
13 Del. & Hud Can. Co. 99½	10 Stonington R. R.....39
300 N. Y. Cen. R. R.....85½	100 Cl. & Tol. R. R...b60 38¼
100 do.....b30 85½	100 do.....38¼
110 Hudson Riv. R.....28¾	205 Chi. & R. Is. R. R. 78¾
50 Ga & Ch R. R. ex d. 88	50 do.....b60 78⅞
100 Mich S. & N. Ind. R. 24	125 LaCr. & Mil. R. R. 4
156 do.....24½	

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$1,000 Mil. & He R.R. 8s 35	35 East River F. I. Co. 102
1,000 Keokuk City 8s. 33	75 Clev & Pitts R. R. 12
1,000 Mil. City 7s.....45	10 Union Ferry Co.....96½
1,000 LaC & M R R 7s. 28	5 Third-avenue R R. 110½
10,000 Sacram. City 10s 54	75 American Coal Co.. $6¾
3,000 N. J. Cen. R R. 7s 76	2 Chatham Bank.....63
1,000 Tenn. & Va RR. 6s 70¼	26 Bank of Commerce. 100½
4,000 M R. & L. E RR. 7s 13	30 Am. Ex. Bank.....106
3,000 Waterloo (Wis.) 8s 15	20 People's Bank.....100½
3,000 Mil. City 7s.....46½	40 Ocean Bank.....94½
4,000 Watertown City 8s. 36	10 Mer. M. Ins. Co.....78½
492 Com. Ins. Sc'p '53 50	20 Housatonic R R.....33
15 Rep. F. In. Sc'p '54 45	25 Brooklyn City R R. 102½
50 Rep. F. In. Sc'p '55 45	50 Brunswick C. St'k. 50
5 Rep. F. In Sc'p '56 45	100 Nicaragua T. Co.....100
25 Rep. F. In. Sc'p '57 45	10 Humboldt F. In. Co. 101½
20 Mer. F. Ins. Co.....118½	15 Mer. Ins Co.....109
12 Hanover F. In. Co. 105	10 Hanover Ins. Co.....98
12 Lenox F. Ins. Co.. 105	12 Lenox Ins Co.....96
30 Brooklyn F. In. Co. 150	30 Brooklyn Ins. Co. 140
8 Ætna Fire Ins. Co. 108½	10 Ætna Ins Co.....106

MONDAY, July 26—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the past week, ending Saturday, July 24, the particulars of which are advertised by each bank separately on another page of this paper, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous weekly statement of July 17:

Decrease in Loans	$223,740
Increase in Specie	187,059
Increase in Circulation	5,089
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	51,570

Including the Clearances of the week, which fell off to an average of $15,365,206, and including also, the Sub-Treasury Statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous week and with the movement of this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	July 25, 1857.	July 24, 1858.	July 17, 1858.
Capital	$64,676,000	$66,717,000	$66,717,000
Loans	118,848,131	118,940,482	119,164,222
Specie	12,956,855	35,515,243	35,328,184
Circulation	8,528,814	7,351,035	7,346,945
Gross Deposits	93,633,736	105,470,896	107,101,061
Exchanged	26,256,680	15,365,206	17,046,941
Undrawn	67,377,056	90,105,690	90,054,120
In Sub-Treasury	16,527,185	5,335,940	5,157,606

The Specie line exceeds by a few thousand dollars the previous maximum of May 8, and is, consequently, the largest ever reported. The present figure is **$35,515,243.** After the loss, by export, last week, of more than a million of dollars, the result of this average must be ascribed to the large but quiet receipts of Gold from the West and from Boston. The last-named point is still a heavy debtor to the New-York banks. The line of Undrawn Deposits is also the heaviest ever reported, while the Loan column falls off a little. The Statement altogether is a strong one for the continued ease in the supply of money. There will be a further accession of Specie this week from the California packet of July 5, due to-morrow or next day. There is no change in Money affairs to-day. Foreign bills open for the Boston mail at 109¾ on London, 60 days, and 110½ sight. Sales of the latter to the extent of £20,000 bank-drawn. Francs are 5.12½.

We have to report a very strong Stock Exchange to-day, particularly for Reading, Panama and the Western shares. Indeed the rise is quite general and the business large in Reading, Rock Island, Galena, &c. Compared with Saturday's sales, the prices are:

	July 24.	July 26.		July 24.	July 26.
N. Y. Central	85	85½	Toledo	37	58¼
Panama	106	110	Mich Central	60¾	62¼
Reading	45¾	47¾	Illinois Central	77	78
Galena	90	92	Rock Island	77¼	78¾
Mich. Southern	23½	24½	Mich. So. Pref.	45¾	47¼

On the Bond list there was a well distributed, though in amount moderate, business, and prices show less fluctuation from last week than the Share dealings. The Galena dividend was officially announced at the Board of Brokers, and the stock sold in the afternoon at 88 ex-dividend, equal to 92 with the dividend. The buyers of Reading took the stock as offered with unusual freedom, establishing an advance of 2 ℔ cent. on Saturday's sales. The operations of that day in New-York Central, which for the moment weakened the price ½@¾ ℔ cent., are now understood as only closing up some pre-existing contracts, falling in at lower prices. The certificates in the Street are in no way affected by such sales. The stock more than recovered to-day, and closed 85½ ℔ cent. The advances in Panama to 110 was not unexpected after the late English news. The purchasers of Rock Island, as well as the price, have been increased by the effect of the Galena dividend. The same influence extends to Michigan Central, and a strong speculative feeling is evinced in Michigan Southern and Cleveland and Toledo, both stocks advancing within a few days, 2@2½ ℔ cent. The general dealings left off firm, the buoyancy being helped in the afternoon by the Bank Statement, which is about a million better in Specie than was looked for.

The Scrip issued by the State of Minnesota, bearing 12 ℔ cent. interest, will be redeemed by the State Treasurer, at his office in St. Paul, on and after Aug 10, at which time it will cease to draw interest. The August interest on the Detroit and Toledo, Northern Indiana and Goshen Branch Bonds, (all belonging to the Michigan Southern Company,) will be paid at the Corn Exchange Bank.

Messrs. CLARK, DODGE & Co., now advertise the first loan, bearing 8 ℔ cent. interest, of the new State of Minnesota. The same house offer at private sale, Water-Works Bonds of the city of Louisville.

Messrs. STEBBINS & BLOODGOOD, No. 22 William-street, will pay, on the 28th inst., a half-yearly dividend of 4 ℔ cent. on the stock of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, and 3½ ℔ cent. on the stock of the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad.

The people of Memphis, in public meeting have adopted the following resolutions in regard to the non-specie-paying banks of Tennessee:

"*Resolved*, That the conduct and policy of the Banks of Tennessee for years have been discreditable to our State; that their efforts to discredit their own paper and to speculate upon the people, should be discountenanced by all good citizens, and prevented by the most stringent legislation.

Resolved, That the non-specie-paying banks in this State should not be countenanced by an honest community, they having prevented the objects for which they were created; and that among such institutions we recognize the Bank of Tennessee as the most censurable, it having been among the first to suspend, and now among the foremost to throw its mischievous influence against the resumption of specie payment.

The following is this day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer:

Receipts	$230,591 00
Payments	426,055 47
Balance	5,209,476 46

The receipts include $148,000 from Customs.

Money Circulars for Europe.

[Translated Extract.]

Per Canada.] NEW-YORK, Monday, July 26, 1858.

Our last advices are under date of 20th inst. Our stock market was inactive during the three succeeding days, but has since been quite animated. The general tendency of prices has been upward, and quotations for some of the railroad shares have materially advanced. The supply of money seems to increase daily. Owing to the scarcity of foreign exchange, the exports of specie to Europe are gradually increasing, but the amount not yet exceeding that of our receipts from California, and the bank reserve being undiminished, the movement attracts no attention. State Stocks—The largest transactions have been in Missouri 6s, which have risen ¼, and in Tennessee 6s, which have risen ¾ ℔ cent. Quotations of other State stocks have but slightly varied. There have been sales of United States 5s of 1865 at 102½, and of 6s of 1867 at 114. City and County Bonds—In these there has been but little done. Some Louisville railroad 6s have changed hands at a trifling decline, and a few Memphis 6s, guaranteed by the State of Tennessee, and St. Louis County 7s, have been sold at previous prices. Brooklyn 6s, 97. Railroad Bonds are very inactive. Quotations for the various Erie issues remain about the same. Harlem first and second mortgage are again higher. There have been sales of Chicago and Rock Island, first mortgage, at 94; Galena and Chicago, second mortgage, at 89@89¼; and Lake Erie, Wabash and Western, first mortgage, at 64, closing at 65. Railroad shares are generally higher. Chicago and Rock Island have risen 2½, Galena and Chicago 2½, New-York Central ¼, Illinois Central 3¼, Michigan Central 3¾, Panama 4¾, Reading 2¾, Michigan Southern 1½, and Cleveland and Toledo 2 ℔ cent. The heaviest dealings have been in the three first named. Erie shares have fallen ¼, and Milwaukee and Mississippi ¼ ℔ cent. Money continued superabundant. Call loans 3¼@5 ℔ cent., indorsed paper 4@6 ℔ cent., according to maturity. Foreign Exchange Bills are scarce. The bulk of business on London has been done at 109⅝@109¾, and on Paris 5.12½@5.11¼.

DE COPPET & CO.

Per Canada.] NEW-YORK, Monday, July 26, 1858.

Since our advices of 20th inst. the Stock Market has been without activity, but the tendency continues upward. Railroad Shares have improved on the prospect of increasing receipts, founded on the anticipated revival of trade and on the rise in the value of breadstuffs both in Europe and in this market. The Money Market indicates no change, money being difficult to lend at 3 ℔ cent. on call. The present rate of Foreign Exchange allows of a moderate export of specie, but after the beginning of next month the rate will depend upon the greater or less proportion of the United States Loan that may be awarded on the 9th of August to European capitalists. State Stocks—A light rise on some descriptions, with limited sales. Virginias without change; Missouris have improved ¼ ℔ cent.; Tennessee, ¼; California, ¼; do, new issue, ¼; North Carolinas have receded ¾; Ohio, 1860, ½; do., 1886, without change. City and County Bonds—We note moderate transactions in St. Louis City 6s, Louisville City 6s, Chicago 7s, and San Francisco 6s, at former rates; St. Louis County 6s, sales at 72, which price is still bid. Railroad Bonds—Some have declined; others are slightly higher; sales very moderate; Erie Third Mortgage, 1 ℔ cent. decline; do., Fourth Mortgage, no change; co., 1871, ¾ lower; do., 1862, 1; Illinois Central Construction, ¾ ℔ cent. higher; do., Freeland, no change; Michigan Central 8s, 1882, ½ higher; New-York Central 6s, ¼; do., 7s, 1876, ½; Michigan Southern Sinking Fund, ½; Lake Erie and Wabash First Mortgage, ½; do., Second Mortgage, at 40; Reading 6s, 1886, sales at 67. Railroad Shares—There has been quite a general rise, especially at the close; sales moderate. New-York Central has advanced ¼ ℔ cent.; Reading, 2½; Panama, 3½; Michigan Central, 3¾; Michigan Southern, 1⅝; do., Preferred, 2¾, Illinois Central, 3½; Cleveland and Toledo, 1¾; Rock Island, 2½; Galena and Chicago, 2⅝; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 1; Hudson River, ½; Erie has declined ¼; Milwaukee and Mississippi, ½; La Crosse and Milwaukee has fallen to 4 ℔ cent.; Cleveland and Pittsburg, sales at 9. Money extremely plentiful. Loans on call, 3@4 ℔ cent.; First-class Paper, 3@5; second class ditto, 6@7; Treasury Notes, 4⅛s, 100⅜@100½ and accrued interest; do., 4½s, 100½@100¾; do., 3s, 1-16 discount. Exchanges slightly lower, with a moderate business. London, 109⅝@109¾; Paris, 5.12½@5.11¼.

MARIE & KANZ.

La Crosse Land Grants.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 22d inst. I notice a communication, over the signature of "An old Milwaukee Director," in which the writer volunteers advice, indirectly, to the public, as to the value of La Crosse and Milwaukee Land-Grant Bonds, and intimates that they are nearly or quite worthless. The writer also states that he is not the owner of any of the Bonds, and asks to know how the Directors manage to raise the money to pay the August coupons, &c.

If "An old Milwaukee Director" will give the public his *name* and *address*, and explain why he waited until the Secretary gave notice of the payment of the August coupons, before he informed the public of his knowledge of the worthlessness of the Bonds, the writer of this, and the *public* also, will be more likely to put confidence in his statement; and nothing less will satisfy one who is a BONDHOLDER.

Real Estate....MONDAY, July 25.

We have no public sales to report to-day.

On Saturday, the 24th, by order of the Court in the case of RUSSELL STEBBINS *vs.* ROBERT COBURN and others, Mr. BLEECKER sold two through lots from One Hundred and Twenty fifth to One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, 100 feet east of Seventh avenue, as follows: The two on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, $725 each; the two on One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, $405 each; the four, $2,260, bought by LUTHER C. TIBBETS. At the Draper sale not long ago, Mr. D. SCHOONMAKER bought the same number of lots on each street next adjoining these on the east, two for $600 each, and two for $375 each; the four, $1,950; an advance of the latter sale of $310 over the former.

Messrs. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL report the sale, for Mr. A. JACOBS, to ROBERT COBURN, of the four full lots on the south side of Forty-eighth-street, in between where the two BUCKLEYS ("Yankee BUCKLEY" and "Irish BUCKLEY") have improved between the Sixth and Seventh avenues. Price, $3,750 per lot. These four lots Mr. COBURN will divide into five twenty-foot lots, and build thereon 20 by 46 feet three-story houses, with basement and under-cellar, brown-stone fronts. He gets a loan of $2,750 on each house.

Mr. COBURN will at the same time commence building five houses of the same description, on the south side of Forty-sixth-street, 100 feet west of Sixth-avenue.

This is a most favorable time for building, so far as the cost is concerned. There has not been a season for years when all the elements of building were so low as at present. Common brick, $3 50@$4; formerly $4@$5. Lime, 75c.@80c.; formerly $1. Lath, $1 25; formerly $1 50. Labor $1; formerly $1 25. Brown stone and carpenter's work at the same rates of reduction. The fact is that master builders are taking jobs actually below cost, merely for the sake of keeping the field, and to keep their establishments of old and faithful hands, horses, carts &c., in employment. A builder who should now leave the field for a year or two, until better times come about, would soon get rusty, lose the run of business, and take the risk of being driven off the course forever. It is easy getting out of business, but hard to get in again. For these and other good reasons, builders are now undertaking contracts on which there is not the smallest margin for profit. These are considerations, at the present time, well worthy the attention of capitalists and others who entertain the design of building at some future time, they know not when.

Jauncey's Lane.—For the information of those who ride out of town, we can state that this lane is now open from Fifth to Eighth avenues, so that carriages can pass freely. At Seventy-first street, also, there is another crossing of the Park. There need be no fear of blasting, as timely notice will be given of the remotest danger.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—JULY 24.

Names of Banks.	Aver. am't of L'ns & Dis.	Ave. am't of Specie.	Ave. am't of Circula'n.	Aver. am't of Deposits.
Am. Exchange Bk	$7,551,458	$2,813,846	$219,310	$7,092,178
Artisans' Bank	907,677	91,790	88,803	506,463
Atlantic Bank	540,014	80,664	92,933	328,752
Bk. of America	5,519,424	3,473,255	88,235	7,384,069
Bk. of Commerce	11,593,400	3,944,407	1,975	8,280,391
Bk. of Commw'th	1,002,782	186,233	97,905	989,260
Bk. of New-York	3,980,360	1,053,962	350,196	3,586,122
Bk. of N. America	1,741,297	342,433	74,888	1,586,169
Bk. of Republic	4,154,459	1,519,321	179,056	4,847,237
Bk. St. New-York	3,526,269	1,651,141	264,720	3,562,345
Broadway Bank	2,220,271	434,665	226,153	1,840,865
Bull's Head Bank	368,745	32,268	102,578	307,424
Butch. & Drov. Bk	1,477,546	330,449	185,308	1,117,488
Chatham Bank	526,347	73,331	97,765	292,561
Chemical Bank	1,923,876	910,697	256,612	2,204,957
Citizens' Bank	712,126	108,248	139,814	557,570
City Bank	2,099,666	703,469	16,615	2,186,357
Continental Bank	3,678,515	788,214	109,675	3,302,821
Corn Exch. Bank	1,354,178	534,030	118,675	1,489,133
East River Bank	186,474	36,327	34,721	82,411
Fulton Bank	1,849,169	300,413	124,252	1,625,351
Greenwich Bank	139,193	72,526	109,363	577,095
Grocers' Bank	268,706	64,538	31,269	185,679
Hanover Bank	1,288,671	282,794	94,122	830,386
Imp. & Traders' Bk	2,476,378	342,825	197,595	1,526,849
Irving Bank	827,369	233,991	105,820	822,464
Leather Man. Bk	2,008,516	348,309	210,474	1,567,008
Manhattan Co	4,699,500	1,698,454	301,322	4,393,518
Marine Bank	852,654	292,752	96,799	737,593
Market Bank	1,733,499	297,516	170,121	1,342,900
Mechanics' Bank	4,084,783	1,066,877	256,789	3,698,772
Mech. B'g Ass'n	222,440	133,953	35,549	175,284
Mech. & Trad. Bk	779,615	162,396	124,657	645,666
Mercantile Bank	2,622,265	518,472	42,310	2,304,418
Merchants' Bank	5,526,130	3,120,427	216,012	6,664,297
Merch. Exch. Bk	2,040,514	481,784	120,769	1,505,942
Metropolitan Bk	6,418,285	1,410,062	268,654	5,391,567
Nassau Bank	1,395,473	288,753	117,513	1,040,448
National Bank	2,336,382	391,500	168,344	1,350,018
N. Y. County Bk	395,900	32,684	90,567	278,693
N.Y. Dry Dock Co	400,987	58,490	162,803	122,949
N. Y. Exch. Bank	252,879	23,974	121,417	254,331
Ocean Bank	1,685,274	468,274	97,456	1,550,068
Oriental Bank	591,405	123,495	98,699	474,452
Pacific Bank	1,071,595	194,269	126,221	911,176
Park Bank	4,135,729	1,031,680	184,680	3,603,819
People's Bank	626,003	128,712	112,639	500,855
Phenix Bank	3,306,697	642,676	51,596	2,599,103
St. Nicholas Bank	987,838	245,980	96,615	700,443
Seventh Ward Bk	1,096,415	340,724	184,359	804,529
Shoe & Leath. Bk	2,883,358	754,374	106,181	2,515,473
Tradesmen's Bank	1,350,886	211,469	30,625	912,453
Union Bank	2,871,436	572,010	133,721	2,442,724

BANK FOOTINGS.

Loans	$118,940,482	Circulation	$7,351,035
Specie	35,515,243	Deposits	105,470,896

LOANS ON LAST STATEMENT.

	July 17.		July 17.
Amer. Ex. Bank	$7,568,454	Manhattan Co.	$4,699,933
Artisans' Bank	897,881	Marine Bank	858,739
Atlantic Bank	557,845	Market Bank	1,723,090
Bk. of America	5,493,707	Mechanics' Bank	4,054,009
Bk. of Commerce	11,948,986	Mech. B'g Assoc'n.	213,900
Bk. of Commw'th	1,043,715	Mech. & Trad. Bk.	782,264
Bk. of New-York	3,804,230	Mercantile Bank	2,668,342
Bk. of N. America	1,741,877	Merchants' Bank	5,479,602
Bk. of Republic	4,143,736	Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,008,325
Bk. St. New-York	3,402,600	Metropolitan Bank	6,368,138
Broadway Bank	2,245,677	Nassau Bank	1,420,255
Bull's Head Bank	369,032	National Bank	2,418,207
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,518,645	N. Y. County Bk.	394,043
Chatham Bank	523,582	N.Y. Dry Dock Co.	406,701
Chemical Bank	1,956,709	N. Y. Exch Bank.	249,213
Citizens' Bank	704,496	Ocean Bank	1,711,079
City Bank	2,140,023	Oriental Bank	596,177
Continental Bank	3,538,460	Pacific Bank	1,058,754
Corn Exch. Bank	1,372,575	Park Bank	4,032,834
East River Bank	184,656	People's Bank	623,476
Fulton Bank	1,871,167	Phenix Bank	3,456,111
Greenwich Bank	143,161	St. Nicholas Bank.	982,872
Grocers' Bank	271,687	Seventh Ward Bk.	1,104,225
Hanover Bank	1,299,946	Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,779,155
Imp. & Traders' Bk.	2,438,000	Tradesmen's Bank	1,349,510
Irving Bank	837,199	Union Bank	3,051,225
Leather Man. Bk.	2,061,171	Total	$119,164,222

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, July 26—6 P. M.

FLOUR—Moderate inquiry; sales 7,000 bbls. at $3 75 for superfine; $4 25@$4 50 for good to choice extra Indiana, Ohio and Canadian. WHEAT quiet and firm; sales 30,000 bushels warm Milwaukee Club at 76c.; 9,500 bushels mixed Wisconsin at 85½c.; 600 bushels prime White Michigan at $1 06. CORN quiet, holders firm; sales 10,000 bushels at 53c.@54c for unsound, and 60c.@62c. for sound. OATS firm and better; sales at 38c. for unsound and 40c. for sound. WHISKY steady; sales 200 bbls. at 21¼c. CANAL FREIGHTS firm at 40c. on Flour, 11c. on Wheat, 10c. on Corn, to New-York. *Receipts to-day*—4,611 bbls. Flour; 11,964 bushels Wheat; 849 bushels Corn; 608 bushels Oats. *Shipments*—1,954 bbls. Flour; 54,897 bushels Wheat; 66,716 bushels Corn; 18,118 bushels Oats.

ALBANY, July 26—6 P. M.

FLOUR—for sound and medium grades better prices realized; sales 2,000 bbls. WHEAT quiet; sales 4,500 bushels Red Winter on private terms. CORN quiet; most of that offering unsound; sales 1,500 bushels. OATS plentiful; sales 35,000 bushels, mostly Ohio at 44c.

BEEVES—Better qualities offering at 4c.@7½c., live weight. SHEEP—4c.@4½c. HOGS—5c.@5½c. Supply of Beeves and Sheep lighter than last week's. Receipts of Hogs larger.

OSWEGO, Monday, July 26—6 P. M.

FLOUR in good demand for Montreal and Quebec. WHEAT firm, with less shipping inquiry, in consequence of the scarcity of the boats; sales 18,000 bushels at 77c.@78c. for Chicago Spring; 80c for Milwaukee Club, a little warm. CORN quiet; sales small, at 54c. for hot. OATS firm. CANAL FREIGHTS steady; 27c. on Flour, and 8c. on Wheat, to New-York. *Lake Imports to-day*—81,000 bushels Wheat; 69,000 bushels Corn; 22,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—2,600 bbls. Flour; 8,000 bushels Wheat; 9,000 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO, Monday, July 26—6 P. M.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT firm at 70c. CORN active and advanced 1c. OATS dull. *Shipments to Buffalo*—62,000 bushels Wheat; 36,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments to Oswego*—40,000 bushels Wheat; 11,000 bushels Corn. *Receipts*—1,000 bbls. Flour; 16,000 bushels Wheat, 47,000 bushels Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, July 26.

COTTON—Sales to-day 1,400 bales, at easier, but not quotably lower prices. One bale new COTTON received yesterday sold at 15c. ℔ ℔. SUGAR buoyant. BACON—Shoulders, 7c.

CINCINNATI, Monday, July 26.

FLOUR firm. Sales 1,500 bbls. for delivery in October, at $4 20. WHISKY unchanged. Sales 900 bbls. at 22c. ℔ gallon. MESS PORK, $16 75 ℔ bbl.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 26.

FLOUR firm; New City Mills $4 50@$5. WHEAT active and 3@5c. higher; White, $1 25@$1 37; Red, $1 14@$1 20. CORN declining; White, 83c.@84c.; Yellow, 90c.@91c. WHISKY firm at 26c.@27c. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA—*Monday—First Board*—$4,600 Pennsylvania 5s, 89½; $1,600 City 6s, 97½; $5,000 City Railroad 6s, 97½; $4,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 61½; $4,000 Schuylkill Navigation Imp. 6s, 64; $3,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '83, 81; $4,000 Morris Canal 6s, 83; 182 Pennsylvania Railroad, 41; 2 do., 41½; 10 Reading Railroad, 23½; 350 do., 23½; 150 do., 23¾; 1 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 53; 100 North American Insurance, 13; 13 Mechanics' Bank, 26¾; 8 Philadelphia Bank, 108½; 6 Union Bank, Tenn., 100.

Closing Prices—Philadelphia 6s, 97¼@97½; Philadelphia 6s, Railroad, 97½@97½; Philadelphia 6s, New, 102@102½. Pennsylvania 5s, 89½@89¾; Reading Railroad, 23½@23⅝; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, interest off, 76@77; Reading Railroad, mortgage 6s, '44, 87; Reading R. R., mortgage 6s, '86, 66⅞@67½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 41@41½; Pennsylvania Railroad 1st mortgage 6s, int off, 98½@99½; Pennsylvania Railroad 2d mortgage 6s, int. off, 87@87½; Morris Canal Consolidated, 43@45; Morris Canal Pref. div. off, 96½@97; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 61½@61¾; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 8¾@9; Schuylkill Navigation Pref., 16@16½; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 10¾@10⅞; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mortgage, 68½, Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 2d mort., 45½@47; Long Island, 11½@12; Girard Bk., 11@12; Girard Bank, 11@11½; Lehigh Coal and Navigation, 48@48½; North Pennsylvania Railroad, 8¾@9; North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 58½@60; New Creek, ¼@⅜; Catawissa Railroad, 6@6½; Lehigh Zinc, ⅞@1⅛.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

NAMES.	LEAVES	FOR	DATE.
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	July 28
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	July 29
North American	Quebec	Liverpool	July 31
North Star	New-York	Southampton	July 31
Austria	New-York	Hamburg	Aug. 2
America	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 4
Northern Light	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 7
Glasgow	New-York	Glasgow	Aug. 7
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 11
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 12
Vanderbilt	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 14
Hudson	New-York	Bremen	Aug. 14
Hammonia	New-York	Hamburg	Aug. 16
American Empire	New-York	Galway	Aug. [illegible]
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. [illegible]
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Aug. [illegible]
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. [illegible]
City of Washing'n	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. [illegible]
FROM EUROPE			
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	July [illegible]
Hudson	Bremen	New-York	July [illegible]
Jura	Liverpool	New-York	July [illegible]
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	July [illegible]
Vanderbilt	Southampton	New-York	July [illegible]
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	July [illegible]
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	July [illegible]
American Empire	Galway	New-York	July [illegible]
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	July [illegible]
Great Britain	Liverpool	New-York	July [illegible]
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	July [illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

In Steamship Northern Light, from Southampton and Bremen—Hon H. R. Jackson, U. S. Minister at Vienna, Miss J. de Witte, Miss E. de Witte, Mr. Glantz, U. S. Consul at Stettin, Mrs Glantz and child, Miss H. Glantz, Dr. L. H. Garrard, Mr. T. W. Mezliet, Dr. N. L. Campbell, Mrs. Page, Mr. E Berg and wife, R Arntz, Mrs. Arntz and servant, Dr. G H. Taylor, Bearer of Dispatches, E. Rosser, A. Mager, G. Minoletti, M. Reinold, C. Behme, Rev W H. Clark, A DeCaser, A. Tascoul, Mr. Bhme, Mr. Malinchrost, C Pothof, M de Rutti, Captain G. Gilmour, M. Noquera, Rev M. Frobosh, Rev. J. Schoawelder, H. Robler, A S Yechbring, M Furston, W. S. Ely, Mr. Adams and servant, V. Ferguson, M. Maskill, D Farzen, wife and children, J Lander, Mrs. Ellis and family, L. Schluter, Mr. Lenk and wife, Mr. Tastroin, wife and child, Miss B. Blum, Miss E. Pfirsich, Miss O. Pfirsich, T. Goetz, R L. Phlistio, M Tunsen, M Devergir, Mrs Berreau, Miss B. Hoke, Mrs Bush, T. Reeks, H. Hiebenberg, Dr. W Mehler, Karl Meyers and sister, Capt. H. Luken, C. Lovis and sister, H Pohler and servant, Col. P. Berreau, H. Focke and family, F. Bohn and family, Rev. A. Briekwedde, L Rosenheim, M. Barutha, Mrs Barutha, L. Moffr, wife and child, V. Panaria, J. A. Varalla, V. Gilberti, P. Marsiano, M. Marsiano, J. Fiastrone, A. Fiastorone, J. Bellizio, L. Rosenheim, H. Spiro, J. Huck, Miss P. Helb, Miss B. Schwabacher, Miss B. Fuess, Miss C. Fuess, M. Ernst, and 88 in steerage.

In steamship Roanoke, from Norfolk, Richmond, &c.—S. Briggs, Miss Smith, L. P. Mowry, E A Beardsley, A. G. Jewett, M. Eels, Miss M E. Cushing, Wm. M Neff, Orlando Shay, P. Kean, W D. Payne, Alfred Aiken, J. L. Pennington, Mrs. Capot and child, J. H. Steele, Mrs. S. Taggart and daughter, R. Adams, lady and child, Mrs D. Maxwell, H. E. Orr, Wm B. Smith, J. B Gwathmey, Mrs L Byard and daughter, J. Johnston, Mrs. Potter, Misses B and M. Potter, Miss E. K. Fowler, F. Smith, and 9 in the steerage.

In bark Albertina from Havana—Mrs Ellen Dickinson, Mr. Louis Bonnet, Carlos Fernandez, Pe er Braithair.

In schr. Star of the West, from Eleuthera—Capt Nabb and lady.

In schr. Maxon Rogers, from Green Turtle Key—J. Hayman, lady and 4 children, D. Mallory.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....4 51 | Sun sets....7 21 | Moon sets....9 24

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 32 | Gov Island. 9 21 | Hell Gate....10 42

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, July 26.

Cleared.

Ships Stralsund, (Pruss.) Pense, Quebec, Funcke & Meinke; Orpheus, Wessels, Bremen, Hennigs, Muller & Goslig; Christiana, Owens, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; W. Tapscott, Bell, Liverpool, Tapscott & Co.

Barks J. Denham, Gray, Mobile, Eagle & Hazard; Anna, (Brem.) Rasben, Bremen, H. Koope; N. Heinrich, Mack, Bristol, Eng., W. F. Schmidt.

Brigs Lizabel, Colby, Elizabethport, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Roamer, Belfast, Newbur port, H D Brookman; J. Somes, Raymond, Elizabethport, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Ocean Isle, (Br.) Doe, Barbadoes, Pennis on & Jones; E. Drummond, Conway, Aspinwall, Panama R. R. Co.

Schooners H Lewis, Saunders, Providence, McCready, Mott & Co.; Seguine, Kingsland, Baltimore, Master, Lord & Quereau; L. Reeves, Hopkins, Rappahannock, master; Richmond, Shuck, St. John, N. B., Post & Small; H. Staples, Gibbs, Bridgeport, master; D. S. Warren, Stetson, Charleston, Mccready, Mott & Co.; J. T. Boyd, Mathews, Richmond, C. M. Frye.

Sloop Rhode Island, Hall, Providence, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, Bremen and Southampton July 14, with mdse. and passengers to D. Torrance.

Steamship Roanoke, Skinner, Portsmouth, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Henry Ludlam. 26th 9.30, off Matomkin, signalized steamship Jamestown, bence for Richmond; 3 P. M., off Indian River, passed a bark holding N. showing signal of black cross on yellow ground.

Steamer Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland 35 hours, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Thomas Swan, Ramsey, Baltimore, via Norfolk 34 hours, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. On the 24th inst. at 5 P. M., passed ship Empress of the Sea, at anchor in Hampton Roads.

Ship Sir Robert Peel, Lansbee, Liverpool June 12 Cape Clear 17th, with mdse. and 200 passengers to C Grinnell. Had light westerly winds and calms the entire passage; crossed the Banks in lat. 44 30; July 24, off George's Shoal, took a pilot from boat No. 13, (Nettle.)

Ship Leila, (of Baltimore,) Coffin, Rotterdam June 2, with mdse to Udolpho Wolfe.

Ship Emerald Isle, Cornish, Liverpool June 18, with mdse and 400 passengers to Tapscott & Co.

Ship Ocean Steed, (of Boston, Strickland, Havre June 24, with mdse, and 60 passengers to C. C. Duncan & Co. July 14, on the Banks, spoke fishing schr. Robio, of Marblehead, with 2,000 fish, who reported fish very scarce. Took a pilot from boat Washington, No. 4, 280 miles E. of Sandy Hook.

Ship James Foster, Jr., Abeel, Liverpool June 23, with mdse and 213 passengers to C. H Marshall & Co.

Ship Competitor, (clipper, of Boston,) White, Havana 11 ds., via Key West 10 ds., in ballast to master.

Ship Jacob A. Stanley, Hiltz, 35 ds., with coal, &c., to Laytin & Hurlbut. Had light winds and much fog.

Bark Charles C Fowler, Staples, New-Orleans 20 ds., with tobacco, cotton, &c., to Eagle & Hassard. 24th inst., David S. Pride, 2d officer, died.

Bark Albertina, Barton, Havana July 15, with cigars, sugar, &c., to Moses Taylor & Co. July 16, off Orange Keys, saw a bark, supposed the John Benson, Gardner, hence for Havana.

Bark Isnardon, (of Bowdoinham,) Douglass, Mobile 20 ds., with cotton, &c., to Eagle & Hazard.

Bark West Wind, (of Westerly,) Saunders, Cienfuegos July 4, with sugar to I B Gager.

Bark T. B. Bertram, Gray, Liverpool June 10 with mdse. to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Bark Azelia, Davis, Arecibo P. R., July 13, with sugar and molasses to Whitmore & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Bark Erwin, Mecklenburg,) Mass, Marseilles May 17, with mdse. to P. A. Breithaupt & Co.—vessel to J. W. Schmidt & Co.

Bark Mary Adelia, (of Thomaston,) Keiler, Turks Island July 11, with salt to master. Left no Am vessels.

Bark Stampede, Lewis, Cienfuegos July 2, with sugar, &c., to master, anchored at the lower Quarantine.

Bark Carolina, Tallman, Charleston 12 ds., with cotton, &c. to Dunham & Dimon.

Brig Sabine, Hepburn, Shields, Eng., June 5 with mdse to H. and F. W. Meyer—vessel to Wakeman, Dimon & Co.

Brig Atlantic, (Br.,) Lines, Nassau, N. P., July 10, with fruit to F. T. Montell.

Brig Adelphi, Brown, Para, Brazil, June 30, and the River July 2, with nuts, rubber, cocoa &c., to James Bishop & Co.

Brig O'Brien, Robinson, Machias 6 ds., with spars to order.

Brig B. Young, (of Calais,) Colsen, Arroyo, P. R., 28 ds., with sugar and molasses to Arrowsmith & Ball. (The B. Y arrived 21st, but was accidentally omitted.)

Brig Abby Watson, (of Sedgewick,) Savanna la Mar, Jam., 4th inst., with rum, &c., to Nesmith & Son. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Anna Smith, Smith, New-Haven, in ballast to master.

Schr. Frances Nickerson, Tilford, Georgetown, S. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Helene Jones, Charleston 8 ds., with cotton and rice to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. John Boston, Lingo, Savannah 8 ds., with cotton to Scranton & Tallman.

Schr. Southern Belle, Tyler, Pensacola 17 ds., with lumber to D C. Murray.

Schr. Desdemona, (Br.,) Higgs, Eleuthera 9 ds., with fruit to J. Eneas.

Schr. Ventrosa, (Br.,) Roberts, Eleuthera 10 ds., with fruit to J. Eneas.

Schr Marine Merrihew, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Mary Stedman, Terry, St. Mary's River, Ga., 8 ds., with naval stores to Dibble & Bunce.

Schr. Wm. Gregory, Bucklin, Richmond 7 ds., with flour, &c. to C. H. Pierson & Co.

Schr. Maxon Rogers, (Br.,) Farren, Green Turtle Key 8 ds., with fruit, &c., to J & T. Pearsall.

Schr. Star of the East, (Br.,) Knowles, Eleuthera July 14, with fruit to J. Eneas.

Schr Charlotte Minerva, (Br.,) Morse, Eleuthera July 14, with fruit, &c to J Eneas. July 14, lat. 31 20 lon. 74 57 spoke schr. Victory, from St. Jago for New York.

Schr. Ocean Wave, Warner, Washington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Telfair & Horn.

Schr. Leroy, Osborn, Norfolk 3 ds., with cotton, &c., to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Schr. Onward, Leland, Calais 6 ds., with lumber to Simpson, Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Charles, Dyer, Addison 8 ds., with lumber to Mayhew, Talbott & Co.

Schr. Convert, Bolt, Boston, for Albany.

WIND—During the day, S. S. E. and fresh at P. M.

By Telegraph.

NORFOLK, July 26—Arr. at Quarantine, French brig Coquette, from Martinique, in ballast. Off Willoughby Point, ship Jane Henderson, of Baltimore, dismasted.

BOSTON, July 26—Arr. steamer City of New York, Howes, Philadelphia; bark Sarah L. Bryant, Jones, Cronstadt.

Spoken, &c.

Alexandria—ship, from Liverpool for New-York, was seen, no date, lat. 42 33, lon. 68 10.

Cornelia—bark, Barton, from New-York for Havana, July 15, off Matanzas.

Ellen Stewart—ship, from Liverpool for Baltimore, July 2, lat. 46 14, lon. 22 10.

Globus—ship, of Bremen, was seen, bd. W., June 27, lat 51 58, lon. 31 30.

Jacob A. Stamler—ship, from Liverpool for New-York, July 1, lat. 46 34, lon. 21 30.

L Burrows—sloop, from Key West for New London, with 12 passengers, July 22, lat 36 12, lon 74 20.

Robert Parker—Br. ship, bd. E., was seen July 13, lat. 45 lon. 48.

Princeton—brig, from Cienfuegos for Portland, July 16, off Cape St Antonio.

Panama—ship, was signalised, July 12, Doublehead Shot Keys, bearing S. S E., bd. W.

Princeton—ship, from Liverpool for New-York, July 8, lat. 45 02, lon. —.

Foreign Ports.

At Havana, July 15, barks Express, Sundburg, for New-York ldg; J. M. Morales, Buermister, for Cowes and a market, ldg.; J. J. Cobb, Peterson, hence, discharging; schr. Castor, hence, arr. 14th.

At Para, Brazil, June 30, brigs H. Halleck, Bartlett, for New York July 10; Emma, Penfield, dischg.; Henrico, just arr. from Salem.

Foreign Shipping Intelligence.

[PER EUROPA]

MEMORANDUM—The Cahusac, from New-York, stranded in Marchrinish Bay, was got off 10th inst., and towed to Glasgow.

Arrived from New-York—May 6, Hotspur, at Hong Kong; 22d, R. Russell, at Hong Kong; April 30, Tartar, at Shanghae; July 14, Edystone, Constellation, Constantine and Congress, at Liverpool; 15th, Lebanon, at Liverpool.

Arrived from New Orleans—July 14, George West and Celestial Empire at Liverpool; July 15, Pomona and Wm. Lord, at do. July 16, Helvetia, at do.

Arrived from Philadelphia—July 13, Hannah, at Dublin.

Sailed for New-York—April 29, Honqua from Woosung; May 8, Edith, from ditto; July 13, Cora Linn, from the Clyde; 14th, N. Biddle, from Liverpool; 15th, John Bright and Weissacmcor, from ditto; Souter Johnny and Magnolia, from Shields; 16th, Escort, from Deal.

Sailed for Boston—May 6, Magnet, from Manila; July 13, Randolph, from the Clyde; 15th, Winfield Scott, from Liverpool.